THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 117. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

Vanderbilt, Fisk, and Gould.

Dangerous New Coal Monopoly.

Revival of the Oil Fever.

Greatest Well Just Struck.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

VANDERBILT, FISK, AND GOULD.

An Alliance for the Capture of Dividends—Hope for the Stockholders of Erie—The Meeting of Gould and Vanderbilt on Fleetwood Course.

Desperate attempts were made yesterday by interviewers and speculators to obtain some clue wherewith to unravel the mystery enveloping the rumored change in the management of Erie. Gould was exceeding busy and unusually reticent, Fisk himself was a little bit "muqn," and the Commodore and his friends played bluff. It is the opinion of those street quidnuncs whose opinions are worth reporting that a very important change is about to be made in the composition of the Erie Directory. It is argued that the advance in Erie has been too steady to be the result of a mere speculating rumor—the bears could easily have exploded a bubble of that nature, but the hidden forces underneath the present rise are altogether too much for them.

There are some facts which give color to the rumor that negotiations have taken place between the Erie and Central chiefs. First, it is known that Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell have repeatedly been closeted with Gould and Fisk of late; secondly, it has been ascertained that Vanderbilt's agents bought largely of Erie stock before the present rise; and third, a representative of the *Sun* witnessed a meeting of Gould and Vanderbilt yesterday afternoon at Fleetwood. These worthies had a long conversation. They may have been talking horse, but it was probably iron-horse. At any rate, they were both too much engrossed with the subject under discussion to pay attention to the racing.

Late last evening it was reported in the vestibules of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House that a tripartite alliance had been formed between Gould, Vanderbilt, and Scott, by the terms of which the Delaware and Hudson is to have the monopoly of the anthracite coal trade at all points on the Erie and Central, and access to Albany. Vanderbilt, Gould, and Scott are to control all other traffic, thus making a practical consolidation of the three lines, by which it is estimated by railroad men that with only a moderate advance in rates, the saving in the shape of drawbacks, rebates, and commissions will amount to a total warranting a handsome dividend on each of the three stocks. It was further reported that for "certain considerations," the exact nature of which could not be ascertained, three Vanderbilt men were to be admitted into the Erie directory in the place of gentlemen who have made arrangements to retire at an early date. The opening of the Erie and Niagara Falls branch, by which the Erie inflicted in damaging competition with the Central for the vast business of the Michigan Central and Canadian lines, is said to have been the lever which moved Vanderbilt to ally himself with Gould.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Biggest Find Yet—A Four Hundred Barrel Well Struck.

The Titusville *Courier* of Monday says:—A new flowing well on the Angell Prentice tract at Foster was struck on Saturday morning. When the drill had pierced the third sand to a depth of three feet an immense reservoir of oil and gas was opened, which instantly stopped operations and forced a stream of oil up through the well and far above the derrick. The volume of gas was immense, and that spreading in every direction was at once ignited by the fire in the boiler, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives from the explosion and conflagration that ensued.

Everything about the well was of course consumed, but fortunately no person was injured. Efforts were at once begun to extinguish the flames, and in this the men were twice successful, but the heated casing in each case rekindled the fire at the next flow. The discharge of oil, in a stream the full size of the casing, occurred at intervals of about ten minutes, so that no time elapsed in which to cool the casing, and it was feared that the only way would be to fill the well with water. This well is known as number eleven, and is the sixteenth that has been drilled on the property, fifteen of which have been good paying wells. The amount of oil lost by the fire is of course not known, but the well bids fair to be one of the best now in operation.

The same paper of yesterday says:—The well which was on fire on Saturday is probably the biggest one we have recorded for a long time. The fire was finally extinguished Saturday afternoon, and the well has since flowed a large amount of oil; at least four hundred barrels a day, probably much more.

RULLOFF.

Last Letters of the Learned Murderer.

The following cards, written by Rulloff, appeared in the local papers of Binghamton, N.Y., last evening.

LETTER NO. I.

BINGHAMTON, May 16, 1871.—Having been credibly informed that certain persons are preparing for publication a work to be sold as my life, and which will purport to be written from information furnished by myself, this is to certify that any such work will be a fraud, in so far as it may purport to be written from any such information. I have in no way contributed to the preparation of such a work, nor have I knowingly furnished a single item of information to be used for any such purpose.

EDWARD H. RULLOFF.

LETTER NO. II.

BINGHAMTON, May 17, 1871.—This is to certify that I have never in any way contributed to the preparation of a work to be sold as my life, and that any such work purporting to be written from information furnished by me will be fraudulent and untrue.

EDWARD H. RULLOFF.

Rulloff communicates a long article to the Binghamton *Leader* on his philological work. It closes as follows:—

"4-10—My task is done, my object is attained. The tracing of these words at once to a fundamental form and to the proper names of heathen mythology exemplifies the theory of language perfectly restored. When familiarity with the subject shall prove its intrinsic interest, when experience shall show its importance to the cause of education, when efforts further to extend its principles shall demonstrate how difficult the work, that, and not till then, will the value of my labors be duly perceived, or any just estimate be formed of the immense research by which a one success was attained. That malignity and ignorance should here also prevail is greatly to be mourned. It is greatly to be mourned that they persist in maintaining erroneous constructions against one whose life has been employed, and that even in a moment of brilliant success they—one who has done and who could and would have done so much for the intellectual advancement of his race. Respectfully, E. H. RULLOFF."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Communal Death Struggle.

Dismay of the Rebels.

The Grand Attack on Paris.

The Walls Undermined.

A Terrific Magazine Explosion.

Six Hundred Persons Killed.

Capture of Fort Montrouge.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Execution of Rulloff

He Blasphemes to the Last.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Conflict Between the German Parliament and the Government.

BERLIN, May 17.—There was a stormy discussion in the German Reichstag to-day. One of the members inquired into the acts of the Government. The Liberals were vehement in demanding their rights. This is the first conflict between the German Parliament and the Government since the Reichstag met. The southern members are exceedingly suspicious, and speak their minds plainly and with energy. The Reichstag sits for three weeks, with no Whitsuntide holidays.

The Latest from Paris.

PARIS, May 18—Evening.—The Prussians are arriving at Enghien.

Last night the police authorities of the Hotel de Ville, with a guard of Francs-tireurs, descended upon Peters' American Restauaant, on the Boulevards, and arrested 150 men and women who were there supping luxuriously. The offense charged was that their extravagance was not in keeping with the times. Among the arrested were several superior officers of the Commune, whom it has been determined to punish for neglecting their duty for pleasure.

Shells are Falling

over all parts of the city to-day, and great fear is manifested by the Communist authorities of a revolutionary attack upon the Hotel de Ville, and the guard is doubled.

A Reactionary Movement

is imminent, and it is believed the explosion formed part of the conspiracy against the Commune.

The Insurgents Again Repulsed.

VERSAILLES, May 17.—Last night a large body of insurgents advanced from their works in front of the ramparts of Paris and attempted to surprise the Government forces at Neuilly. They were promptly met by the troops, who were fully aware of their approach, and, after a sharp struggle, routed by a bayonet charge, and driven back to Paris, leaving behind many dead and wounded.

600 Persons Killed by the Late Explosion.

LONDON, May 18—5 A. M.—The *Times'* special despatch from Paris says 600 persons were killed by the explosion near the Avenue Trocadero last night; most of them were women.

A Woman's Club.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Times'* special from Paris says the Commune has resolved to form a central club of women for the purpose of disarming runaways.

A delegation of the Commune in the Second Arrondissement has decreed the closing in that portion of Paris of all houses of ill-fame.

The *Daily News'* special from Paris reports

Great Agitation Among the People

and distrust of the Commune. Arrests are becoming general, and it is supposed the Germans are about to send an ultimatum to the Commune.

Heavy columns of troops are near Passy, where

A Battle is Hourly Expected.

The *Telegraph's* special from Versailles says 10,000 insurgents attempted on Tuesday to surprise the Government forces at Neuilly, but were repulsed and driven back. It is reported that the Versailles troops carried the Muette gate of Paris. A despatch from Paris says the number of persons killed by the explosion of a powder magazine in the Avenue Trecadero is variously estimated at fifty to two hundred. The stock of cartridges was immense, and a large amount of neighboring property was destroyed.

The National Guard and the Commune.

PARIS, May 18.—Clement and Brunel, members of the Commune, have been arrested. The Committee of Safety appeal to the National Guard to secure the triumph of the Commune, and in so doing describe the fearful results which must come from their inaction.

Another Attack

was made on Wednesday on the Versaillists' position at Neuilly, but, as on the previous day, the assailants were repulsed. The Communist batteries on Montmartre are to-day

Bombarding the Versailles Works

at Chateau Becon. The Commune has directed Rigault to make reprisals for all acts of cruelty perpetrated by the Versailles commanders.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—The cannonade of the approaches to Paris continues. The committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the treaty of peace have proposed to the Assembly to exchange the territory of Metz for that stipulated to be ceded to Germany in the vicinity of Belfort.

LONDON, May 18.

The New Spanish Loan

has been introduced in the London market. It is reported that the Turkish Government is about to make a fresh issue of consolidated bonds to the amount of $30,000,000.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—10:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 7⅞@7⅞d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, May 18—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93⅛@93⅜. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅛; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 17—Evening.—U. S. bonds, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—11:30 A. M.—Wheat, 12s. 5d. for California white and 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d. for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring. Corn, 35s. for new.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Dedication of a College Chapel.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The new chapel of the Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, N. J., was dedicated yesterday. Bishop Janes preached the sermon.

The miniature steamer

City of Ragusa

sails for Liverpool on Monday, with a cargo of five hundred bricks, and a crew of one man and a dog.

Woman Suffragists to the Fore.

The election judges of Hammonton, N. J., have all been arrested on the complaint of women whose ballots were rejected.

Fire at Franklin, N. J.

The store of Miner & Stiles, at Franklin, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss, $18,000.

Railway and Canal Alliance.

It is reported that a tripartite alliance has been formed between Gould, Vanderbilt, and Scott, by the terms of which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is to have a monopoly of the anthracite coal trade at all points on the Erie and Central roads, and access to Albany, Vanderbilt, Gould, and Scott to control all the other traffic, thus making a practical consolidation of the three lines. It is further reported that, for certain considerations, three Vanderbilt men will be admitted into the Erie directory. Notice of registration at the Farmers' Trust of 30,000 new shares, credited last winter, has, according to report, been withdrawn.

Execution of Rulloff.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 18.—Edward H. Rulloff, who has for the third time been under sentence of death, to-day expiated his last crime on the gallows. At 10 o'clock over ten thousand persons were outside the jail. At 11:27 he was brought to the gallows.

On leaving the cell he said to the Sheriff, "You won't have any prayers or any —— nonsense, will you?" The Sheriff said, "No." When asked at the scaffold if he had anything to say, he said, "Not anything." His last words, while standing trembling, was, "I can't stand still." At 11:37 the signal was given, and the wretched man was hung.

A contortion was visible, though he deliberately put his hand in his pocket. In 25 minutes the body was taken down.

Murderer Respited.

FONDA, N. Y., May 18.—Eacker, the murderer of the school teacher Thompson, will not be executed until the 26th inst.

The Key West Telegraph Cable.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A despatch dated at sea May 17, from the Scientific Corps, United States steamship Bibb, in latitude 25 deg. 10 min. 6 sec., longitude 81 deg. 52 min., says the laying of the International ocean telegraph cable from Punta Rosa to Key West (Colonel W. H. Heiss, superintendent) is so far a perfect success.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Quadrennial Methodist Conference.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—The second quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist non-Episcopal Church commenced here yesterday morning. The Hon. F. H. Pierpont, of West Virginia, was elected permanent President, the first instance in the history of American Methodism where a layman has been chosen to fill this office. Seventy-five delegates were present, and thirty more are expected to-day.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad

is now finished to Washington, Pa., and will be formally opened by an excursion to-day.

The arrest of County Commissioners Neeley and McGee, charged with

Robbery and Extortion,

has created great excitement. The commissioners are alleged to have taken bribes from applicants for license to sell liquor for the past two years. The penalty of the offense is fine and imprisonment of five years. The commissioners gave $5000 bail each.

Young Men's Christian Association.

YORK, May 18.—A district convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held here on the 22d and 23d instant, which promises to be of more than ordinary interest, owing to the large number of delegates from this and other States whom it is expected will stop on their way to the International Convention at Washington. Extensive preparations have been made to entertain all.

The Executive Committee have arranged for the discussion of some of the most important and practical questions of Christian labor. There will be a grand reunion of delegates to the International Convention, after which they will proceed to Washington in a body.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

W. W. Corcoran

is comparatively easier than he has been for twenty-four hours previously, but none of the serious symptoms of his case have disappeared, while the process of gradual weakening and wearing of the system is painfully apparent.

The Select Ku-klux Committee.

The Ku-klux select committee of twenty-one held an adjourned meeting this morning and had an interchange of views on the subject of the investigation, but came to no conclusions.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 18—10 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather continues unchanged on the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountain station. The high pressure which existed Wednesday morning on Lake Superior, has moved southeastward, and is now central over Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The lowest pressure is found in Florida. The temperature has risen on the Gulf and South Atlantic and in the Northwest. The cloudy and threatening weather of Wednesday cleared away during the day, and clear weather now prevails east of the Rocky Mountains, with diminished humidity.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will continue high in the Middle and Eastern States, with clear weather. Warm weather, with increased cloudiness and easterly wind, with falling barometer, will probably be experienced in the Valley of the Mississippi.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Senate Extra Session.

Treaty Investigation.

The Pennsylvania Legislature

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Treaty Publication Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. White was brought before the bar of the Senate, and refused to answer the questions relative to his obtaining a copy of the treaty, on the ground that he would thereby compromise his honor, as communications for the press were often given in implied confidence.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution that White be retained in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he signifies his willingness to answer, and that in the meantime he be committed to the common jail, and that the committee be authorized to sit during the recess.

Mr. Norton, in order to test the sense of the Senate, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Objected to—25 against 36.

Mr. Sumner moved to strike out "confined in the common jail." Carried—31 against 27.

Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the power of the committee to sit during the recess.

Mr. Chandler wanted the examination continued until the man in the Senate who reports the secret debates of the Senate for the New York papers be discovered and punished.

Mr. Schurz was glad to hear the voice of virtue from the Senator from Michigan, and thought the investigation should end, as the witness had sworn that he did not get the treaty from a Senator or officer of the Senate.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations of the Kentucky Republican Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—The Republican State Convention held to-day nominated the following ticket:—For Governor, General John M. Harlan, of Jefferson; Lieutenant Governor, George M. Thomas, of Lewis; Attorney-General, William Brown, of Fayette; Treasurer, General Speed S. Fry, of Boyle; Auditor, William Krippensteppel, of the Louisville *Volksblatt;* Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. W. E. Woblie, of Todd; Register of the Land Office, John K. McCleary, of Rock Castle.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of a future State Convention to amend the Constitution, favoring immigration and arraigning the Democracy for refusing to pass laws to suppress Ku-kluxism and admit negroes' testimony in the courts; for mismanaging the State finances; keeping out emigrants and capital and keeping alive the sectional spirit; for applying homestead exemption only to whites; for failing to make adequate provision for the education of all children in the State, and for promising there shall be no change in this policy. The sixth resolution favors complete amnesty, and desires the restoration of friendly relations with the Southern States. The eighth resolution favors economy in the Government, and raising only enough revenue to defray the expenses of the administration, and to gradually extinguish the debt.

The ninth resolution favors a further reduction of the tariff and internal revenue, and opposes direct taxes.

Additional resolutions were adopted, condemning the refusal to charter the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company, favoring all railroads under proper charters, and favoring a Congressional enactment authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, if the next Legislature, after a reasonable time, fail to grant the charter asked for.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Woman Suffrage.

BOSTON, May 18.—The Middlesex County Woman's Suffrage Association held a convention in Charlestown yesterday, and was addressed by William Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Mercy P. Pickson, and other advocates in the cause of woman suffrage. The action of the legislative committee on the women's petition for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote was the subject of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in simply recommending that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, the committee virtually confessed that no valid reason can be adduced against our claim to equal and impartial suffrage, without regard to natural distinctions of birth; and no matter how adroitly postponed or evaded, that claim must be asserted and demanded until the women of Massachusetts shall stand the same on the political platform as men, and be as fully entitled to vote and be voted for in every election.

Drowning Case.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 18.—George Harrington, Assistant Postmaster, was drowned in the Kennebec river to-day.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Junk Warehouse Burned.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—The junk warehouse of Shannon & Co., Nos. 34 and 36 Lee street, was burned to-day. The loss is $35,000—partially insured.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Cotton quiet and steady at 15c. for middling uplands, and 14¾@14¾c. for low middlings. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. do. extra, $6 37½@7·12½; do. do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·25; do do. extra, $7@8; do. do. family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·37½@7·12½; do. family, $7·25. Wheat firm. Corn firmer; Southern white at 74@76c.; Southern yellow at 75@78c. Oats firmer at 65@67c. Pork dull at $18. Bacon weak with a good demand; shoulders, 7¼c.; rib-sides, 9¾c.; clear rib, 10¼c. Hams, 16@17c. Lard dull at 11¾@12c. Whiskey firmer at 93c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, cp., 111½; do. 1864, cp., 111½; do. 1865, cp., 111½; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113⅝; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 71½; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Canton Co., 85; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 32½; Reading, 115½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 110⅝; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 127; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59⅝.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 18—9:30 A. M.—Wheat market quiet but steady; No. 2, $1·29½@1·29¾, cash and seller May and June. Corn dull; 54½@54½ cash; 54¾ seller June.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	4,000	5,000	Oats, bus....	39,000	17,000
Wheat, bus.	49,000	25,000	Rye, bus....	3,000	none.
Corn, bus.	150,000	128,000	Barley, bus..	2,000	none.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Wheat market firm; No. 1, $1·33½; No. 2, $1·30. Received, 100,000 bushels. shipped, 31,000 bushels. Freights, 4½@9½.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 18.—House bill providing for the appointment of a tax collector in the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, as committed; also bills vacating Sergeant street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia; opening Parrish street, between Corinthian avenue and Twenty-second street; authorizing Councils to revise and change the grades of streets between Poplar and Brown and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, and Adams street, between Rittenhouse and Harvey; vacating two fifteen-feet wide alleys in the Fifteenth ward; providing for the curbing and paving with rubbie pavement of Passyunk road, from Broad street to Point Breeze; vacating Twenty-sixth street, between Washington avenue and Gray's ferry road.

Vacating Mutter street, vacating Sycamore and Forty-first streets, between Lancaster avenue and Mary street.

House bill to establish a House of Correction in Philadelphia, amended so as to authorize the City Treasurer to set apart and appropriate one-half of the sums received for license for sale of intoxicating liquors, to be known as the municipal relief fund, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of the House of Correction for the maintenance of the institution. The provision requiring tavern keepers to pay $50 was stricken out.

The General Appropriation bill came up on third reading, and the Senate went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Connell moved to insert $300 to each member of the House committee who went upon business connected with the Marine Hospital, and $400 to their clerk.

Mr. Billingfelt had the rate for committee men and clerks reduced to $200, and it was then adopted.

Motions made by Mr. Turner to give Edward Birmingham, messenger in the Treasury, $200, and $6000 to pay for damages to the Scranton fair grounds, by occupation of troops, were voted down.

Mr. Buckalew had a proposition inserted allowing $100 for the payment of witnesses before the Select Committee on Printing of the Senate, and $300 to Frank McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, for attendance at Harrisburg on several occasions, as the successful bidder for the public printing and attendance before the Select Committee on Printing. The bill then passed by 17 yeas to 11 nays.

House bill relative to railroad, canal, and incorporated companies authorized to construct railroads, and authorizing such companies to purchase and hold stock and bonds, to lease roads or property, and consolidate with each other was considered, and after discussion was passed by a vote of 17 to 8.

Mr. Connell called up Senate bill relative to the duties charged upon sales of foreign merchandise by auctioneers, and spoke at length in favor of it as a measure which was essential to the prosperity of Philadelphia.

Mr. White also advocated it, and it passed.

The bills provides that after the 1st of next December the tax or duty payable by auctioneers upon sales of goods, wares or merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture by virtue of any law shall be no greater than upon similar sales of goods, wares, or merchandise of American growth or manufacture on and after December 1st, the commissions of auctioneers for one year shall be paid as follows:—For first class, $3000; second class, $2000; third class, $1250; fourth class, $750; fifth class, $200.

The Senate supplement to the act regulating hawkers and peddlers was passed.

House.

Mr. Thompson called up the House bill to provide for the improvement of the meadow lands along the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and offered an amendment providing that lands shall not be laid where under the jurisdiction of companies unless by a vote of the newly elected directors, two-thirds of whom shall be required to enforce the bill.

Mr. Marshall opposed the amendment.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by substituting "a majority of the directors," which Mr. Thompson accepted.

Mr. Miller opposed the amendment, and favored the bill. The opponents of the bill wanted the city to make all these repairs, which was wrong. The amendment was voted down, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. Marshall asked leave to report, as originating in the Judiciary Committee, a local supplement to the act relating to legal advertisements in Philadelphia.

Mr. Quigley objected and the bill was not reported.

A message from the Senate was received announcing that the Senate had refused to concur in House amendment to Senate bill detecting and punishing frauds at primary elections in Lancaster county, which amendment added Philadelphia.

Mr. Reinoehl moved the House recede.

Mr. Quigley was opposed to receding, believing that Philadelphia needed this bill more than Lancaster county.

The motion to recede was carried.

The Senate joint resolution extending the time at which Mr. Rothermel shall deliver to the State its painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, to February 22, 1872, was, on motion of Mr. Schmatterly, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, called up Mr. Josephs' bill establishing an Insurance Department which provides that the Governor shall, every three years, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Superintendent of Insurance at a salary of $2500, who shall have five clerks at a salary of $1500 each, and shall enter security in a bond of $100,000. All insurance companies, home or foreign, shall annually make a detailed report to the Attorney-General of their exact financial condition and standing. He and the superintendent may examine any insurance officer or agent on oath.

Mr. Chalfant opposed the bill as intended to give soft places to a few individuals.

Mr. Josephs explained that he had introduced the bill in obedience to repeated recommendations from the Government. It had been carefully prepared by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, sustained the bill, and had several slight amendments incorporated.

Mr. Humphreys of Allegheny, moved to amend by striking out the provision for a separate department, thus leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Attorney-General.

Mr. White, of Allegheny, opposed this amendment.

Mr. Strang supported the bill.

Mr. Josephs said all the reliable companies in Philadelphia were in favor of this bill.

Mr. Quigley plumply denied the truth of the assertion that this bill was designed to give positions to political tricksters who would pinch the insurance companies.

Messrs. Miller of Philadelphia, and Ellis, of Schuylkill, spoke for the bill.

Mr. Josephs raised the point of order that Mr. Humphrys's amendment was not in order, as it struck out sections already adopted. The point was declared well taken. The bill then passed finally.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Sumner offered the following as an amendment to the rules, that all treaties with foreign powers be considered in public and open sessions, unless submitted in special confidence by the President, or ordered otherwise by a special vote of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling submitted an amendment by adding, "and all other matters heretofore known as executive business."

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harlan moved that the Senate hereafter meet at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sumner suggested that the Senate meet at 12 o'clock and stay till 5 o'clock.

Mr. Harlan's motion was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 20.

Mr. Harlan moved to go into executive session, in order that the majority may come to a conclusion as to the proceeding in the business before them.

The motion was disagreed to.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton unchanged. Flour firmer; State $5·75@6·90; Ohio $6·30@7; Western $5·75@7·25; Southern $6 75@9.75. Wheat firmer; new spring, $1 56@1 57; winter red and amber Western, $1·60@1·62. Corn firm; mixed Western 78@80c. Oats firm; Western 66@70c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Lard dull; steam, 9¾@10¼c., kettle, 11c. Whisky quiet at 92½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

United States vs. John Schoffer. Defendant was charged with passing a counterfeit $10 note on the Poughkeepsie Bank, and having another spurious note in his possession. The alleged offense was committed at Lykens, Dauphin county, Pa., and when the arrest was made the spurious note was found upon him. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

George Harris was charged with forgery. It was maintained by the Commonwealth that he forged letters from servant girls to friends in a like position, requesting small loans, and that he received the money thereon. Jury out.

Michael Mingle and James Cochran were charged with the larceny of an iron pump, which, it was alleged, was taken from the wharf whereon it was lying and used as a ballast for a skiff. Jury out.

Petty assault and battery and larceny cases occupied the remainder of the day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

Motions and rules in equity were disposed of.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, May 18, 1871.

If there is any change in nuancial affairs it is in favor of the borrowing classes, but the general range of rates is about the same as previously noted. There is little or no commercial paper offering, nor much inducement to takers to work on borrowed capital for the present, and though lenders offer exceedingly liberal terms, it fails to stimulate the demand We quote demand loans at 4@5 per cent., with moderate transactions, and first-class business paper at 6 per cent. in and out of the banks.

Gold is dull but steady at 111⅛, notwithstanding the Treasury sales to-day in New York.

Government bonds are in good request, and prices remain firm at last night's quotations.

Stocks were very active and stronger; sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 103¾; City 6s at 103 for the new issue; and Lehigh gold loan at 92.

Reading Railroad was active and advanced, selling up to 57¾. Pennsylvania sold freely at 63@63¼, closing at 63. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 130½@131; Lehigh Valley at 61⅝; Norristown at 86; North Pennsylvania at 47¾; Northern Central at 40¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28@28¼.

In Bank shares we notice sales of Mechanics' at 32½; Manufacturers' at 32¼; Girard at 65; and Bank of the Republic at 95.

Central Transportation sold at 49½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 Pa 6s 1 sc	103⅛	1600 sh Reading R	57·69
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 sc	103⅞	100 do	b30. 57⅛
$1900 City 6s, New	103	48 do	57⅜
$1000 Alle Co 6s	80	700 do	b3. 57·69
10 sh Mech Bk	32⅛	300 do	b30. 57⅝
12 sh Manuf Bk	30½	100 do	57⅝
15 sh Girard Bk	65	270 sh Cam & Am	130⅜
100 sh Penna R	b60. 63	100 do	130¾
100 do	63⅛	100 do	b60. 131
200 do	2d, 63⅛	29 sh Norrist'n R	86
300 do	b60. 63	6 sh N Pa R	47⅛
407 do	63	12 sh Leh Val R	61⅜
166 do	allot. 62⅝	300 sh Ph & E R	b30 20⅛
5 sh Bank of Rep.	95		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold L	92	100 sh N Cent	40⅛
$1000 N Penna 7s	96⅜	600 sh Leh N St	35⅝
131 sh Penna R	64⅜	100 do	b60. 35⅞
126 do	allot. 62⅝	100 do	b15. 35⅞
300 sh Reading R	57·44	42 sh Leh V R	62
300 do	b60 57⅝	4 sh Cam & Am	130
47 sh Lit Sch RR	46	100 sh Cata R	31⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, do. 113⅜@114; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115½@115⅝; Gold, 111⅜@112; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 93⅛@94⅛; Central Pacific Railroad, 101⅜@101⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 87⅜@87¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	111⅞	11·42 A. M	111⅞
10·10 "	111⅞	12·00 M.	112
10·15 "	111⅞	12 05 P. M	111⅞
11·40 "	112		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 18.—There is a better feeling in the Flour market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. 1400 barrels sold in lots at $5·25@5·62½ for superfine; $5·75@6 for extras; $6·75@7·25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@7·50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $8·50@9 for fancy St. Louis do. do. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat has improved, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1 50@1·53; 1200 bushels Indiana do. at $1·58@1·62, and 7000 bushels Western do. at $1·75. Rye is unchanged, 1000 bushels Southern sold at $1·10. Corn is also more active, and we notice sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 78c., and 16,000 bushels Western mixed at 75@76c. Oats are decidedly firmer, 700 bushels mixed sold at 64c., and 4000 bushels white at 67@69c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark.—In the absence of sale we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is nominal at 8@8¾c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·10.

Whisky is held at 92@93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....63 | 2 P. M.....70

SUN RISES..... 4·41 MOON SETS..... 4·29
SUN SETS..... 7·11 HIGH WATER..... 1·5

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, May 18. — Arrived, steamer Manhattan, from New York.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, May 18. — Arrived, steamship Germania, from Hamburg.

Steamship San Francisco, from Bermuda.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 18.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, ship Ferdinand, from Bremerhaven; bark Constance, from Havana; brigs Aurora, Crotus, Onlasta, Harriett, and Spring Day, from St. John, N. B.; and schrs Lucy J. Warner and Tickle.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. bark Franklin, Hassel, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Trimble, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, do.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Somerset, do.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Dighton, do.
Schr Ramon de Ajuria, Furman, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Hyannis, do.
Barge Doherty, Doherty, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Piatt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CAN THE GERMAN-AMERICANS BE GAINED TO THE RIGHT SIDE?

From the N. Y. Times.

Our remarks on the unfortunate position of the German-Americans in New York city, in the long struggle begun by honest men with municipal corruption, have had the effect we desired. They have called forth from the press in every portion of the country inquiries and thoughtful consideration as to the reasons of the New York Germans being separated from the party to which they naturally belong, and to which their compatriots in other States usually tend. That the subject is of immense importance, both to the general welfare, and to the success of the Republican party, all will admit. The recent investigation of the census shows an even greater population of German Americans in this city than has been supposed. A certain district alone, on the east side, is credibly reported to contain 237,000 persons of German birth or descent. Beyond this quarter, in other wards, in the outskirts of the city, and in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, must be as many thousands more. It is a not extravagant estimate that fifty thousand votes are cast by this nationality in every municipal and general election in this city and suburbs alone.

These votes are sufficient, if cast on the right side, to take the control of New York utterly from the sharpers and demagogues who disgrace it; to inaugurate an entirely new and reformed city government; to redeem the State Legislature and officials, and bring them on the Republican side. It is not too much to say, that in a close Presidential election they might decide the character of the National Government. Those who are struggling through much discouragement to bring about a more honest state of affairs in our city administration, feel that they have nothing to expect from the Irish Catholic masses. These men have, from the time of their first emigration, been the tools of cunning demagogues and Democratic politicians. The priests and the ring join hands in hoodwinking and leading this ignorant crowd. They are bound now to the Democratic party by association, by innumerable offices, and by priestly influence. They will never break from the control of the Democratic organization.

With the Germans, however, this is all reversed. The German Catholic is not under the control of his priest, and if he be, the priest may be of the school of Dr. Dollinger and belong to the American Liberal party. The Germans are tied by few offices to any party; they are not led by American or Irish demagogues; they are honest, intelligent, respectable, hard-working folk, who are temporarily separated by certain prejudices (of a social sort) from the political organization which would best suit them. Their sympathies are all with the old Anti-Slavery and Republican party of this country, and directly opposed to the reactionary and merely office-seeking faction who call themselves the "Democracy."

The *World* fancies that it can beguile its German readers by repeating some of its well-used phrases, which had such remarkable effect during the war with the Rebellion. Then, as now, it warned the people against "the tyrant in the Presidential chair;" against "centralization terminating in despotism;" against "interfering with the sacred rights" of Southern citizens—and then, as now, it protested with ponderous and Johnsonian eloquence that this Government was being perverted into a "centralized despotism." We all know the effect of these warnings then on our German fellow-citizens. We may remember that they were among the first in arms against the Rebellion, and that their principal orators were the earliest in advocating emancipation, and vigorous "centralized" measures. Their votes again swelled the tide which carried in Mr. Lincoln a second time, and which afterwards brought General Grant to the Presidential chair. When the *World* gives the German-Americans the cry of "States Rights" now, it happily forgets that the watchword of the Liberals in Germany is a "United Federal Government," with strong powers, and that the "Reaction" have inscribed on their banners "States Rights" and the independence of local communities. No people have felt the evils of local independence, and of the constant oppressions of small States, like the Germans. They have more fear of extreme individualization or separation of community than of an overweening Federal power.

They see in this country that a terrible civil war like ours, and a grand act of national emancipation, necessarily involve some abnormal and semi-military measures, for the sake of preserving the peace of the country and protecting the freed slaves. It is not the Ku-klux bill which has separated the New York Germans from the Republican party, but far other matters, not so important perhaps, but which possess great weight in the view of Germans. Those we have already discussed, and we do not despair that the causes of disagreement can be removed.

CAN THE TREATY BE USED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF CONFEDERATE BONDS?

From the N. Y. Sun.

There is something exceedingly suspicious in the extraordinary efforts that have been made to prevent the public from learning the actual details of the new treaty, and in the attempts to shroud the proceedings connected with its consideration by the Senate in mystery. Lord Granville announced in the British House of Lords that the treaty would be publicly submitted to Parliament as soon as received; but here the administration has determined that it must be forced through with closed doors, and from the first every exertion has been made to keep from the American people a knowledge of its provisions. Worse than this, a one-sided statement purporting to be a summary of the document, but which in reality was a partisan argument in favor of the English side of the question, was issued from the State Department for circulation through the press. This production, which is believed to have been prepared by J. Bancroft Davis, the bribe-taker, lauded the magnanimity of the British members of the commission in consenting to give us so favorable terms, and was calculated to create an entirely false impression in the public mind in regard to what had been agreed upon by the commissioners. In this so-called summary, special pains were taken to create the belief that the British commissioners had made great concessions in relation to the admission of claims against the United States for losses through the destruction of cotton belonging to British subjects, when in fact the treaty provides for the consideration of all claims without exception on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals against the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of British subjects during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive.

In England there is held by British subjects some forty millions of Rebel cotton bonds, which were sold for what they would bring to English sympathizers with the Rebellion, in order to furnish the Rebels with money to destroy the United States Government. The English owners of these bonds have always held that the United States are responsible for the payment, and it is certain that an attempt will be made to include them in the claims against this country which are to be the subject of arbitration. This may seem absurd; but it does not appear so to the English, as the following letter which recently appeared in *Herepath's Railway and Commercial Journal* very plainly shows:—

CONFEDERATE COTTON BONDS.

"Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me a very small share of your space to correct, not a misstatement, but what appears to me to be a misconception pervading your article last week on the subject of the Confederate cotton bonds? You appear to assume that it is in the power of the American Government to postpone indefinitely the settlement of these claims. Permit me to say that this is wholly erroneous. The commission to be appointed will take cognizance, not only of the Alabama, but of all claims of the citizens or subjects of both nations; and it is considered certain, by those best informed in the matter, that a decision of all the questions referred to it may be expected before August. Hence arises the great confidence of the bondholders. Their position is changed from that of suppliants before an unwilling and hostile Government, to that of suitors before an impartial tribunal, whose case is clearly and undoubtedly incontestable. I am, etc., R. A. 76 Old Broad street, London, E. C., April 12, 1871."

It may be said that the failure of the defunct Confederacy to pay its obligations did not arise out of acts committed against the persons or property of British subjects, and that hence the claims of the bondholders will be barred from consideration; but the resources of British diplomacy are wonderful, and there is no doubt that competent lawyers would be able to present plausible arguments to prove the contrary. It is too important a matter to be left to the possibility of doubt, and the consideration of this sort of claim should be expressly forbidden in terms that admit of no question. If the British Commissioners intend to exclude these bonds from the claims to be arbitrated upon, they can have no objection to the fact being definitely set forth in the treaty; if they do intend that they shall be considered, they may as well pack their trunks and leave, for the bare proposal of such an outrage would be an insult compared with which those that have preceded it would be trifling indeed.

The present holders of the Rebel bonds bought the greater part of them for a mere song, and could afford to pay millions of dollars to get them allowed. The decisions of the commissioners appointed to arbitrate the claims will be final, and it is provided that all sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners on account of any claims shall be paid within twelve months after the date of the final award; so that it may reasonably be expected that if the treaty is ratified, the admitted claims of British subjects will be settled during the term of the present administration. When the enormous amount of money at stake is taken into account, and when it is further considered that the virtual head of the State Department is a notorious bribe-taker, it does not seem strange that the public regards with uneasiness the attempts at concealment and misrepresentation which have been so boldly made in connection with this treaty.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican party of this city and State, from the never-ending but still beginning squabbles among its discordant leaders, cliques, and factions, is in a very bad way. The two great bones of contention among them are the Custom House and Tammany Hall, with the fat pickings thereof. From the dissolution in 1860 of the political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley, these disturbing factions have continued their silly intrigues and plots and counterplots against each other until the party, after holding the State for fifteen years and more against all hostile combinations, has now become in this city and in Albany a mere plaything in the hands of the Tammany sachems. General Grant has undertaken the difficult task of restoring harmony and what Kossuth would call "solidarity" to the New York Republicans in a pretty positive way; but, so far, instead of harmony we have only "confusion worse confounded."

General Grant's system of peace-making among these squabbling factions, in a military view, is very good. His object is to unite the New York Republicans in support of his administration. He finds that he has to deal with two factions which will not agree, and he therefore concludes that one of them must be put down. He finds the faction represented at Washington by Senator Conkling loyal and tractable, and he adopts it; he finds the faction represented by Senator Fenton domineering, dictatorial, grasping, and rebellious, and he rejects it. He finds that Fenton has no faith in him, and he resolves to put no faith in Fenton; and so Mr. Fenton is weeded out of the Custom House. But here, while it is manifest that this line of action has not reconciled Mr. Fenton to General Grant, we see that it has alienated Mr. Greeley, the chief scribe of the Fenton faction. And again, General Grant undertakes, through Collector Murphy, to detach the Republican party of this city from its demoralizing blandishments of Tammany Hall by weeding out the Tammany Republicans from the Custom House and by bringing the State Central Committee to bear upon the Tammany strikers in the Republican clubs of the city; when we find that, while Tammany provides for the lucky fellows discharged from the Custom House, Mr. Greeley and his city committee stand by their Tammany brethren and defy the Republican State Central Committee, and denounce it as too officiously intermeddling in other people's affairs. Nay, more: the backers of Fenton and Company are silly enough to undertake the removal of Collector Murphy on a Know-Nothing dodge, and it is only then that they discover that Murphy is too much for them.

The disgusted *Trombone* is with Fenton and against Grant. It says, speaking of a certain Republican newspaper manifesto, that "the force of the document would be greater did not its writer so strongly insist that the Republicans ought to re-elect Senator Conkling and renominate General Grant." Here is a shot both at Conkling and Grant. Again, a Western paper, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, having published the opinion that "the newspapers and politicians are opposed to Grant, but the people are with him," the *Trombone* says, "If the Colonel had reversed his proposition it would have been at least accurate"—that is, he would have been as near the mark had he said, "the newspapers and politicians are with Grant, but the people are opposed to him." With such things in the green tree in New York, what shall we have in the dry? Mr. Fenton, perhaps, running a little one-horse independent ticket against General Grant for the Presidency, and the *Trombone* lustily blowing for Fenton.

THE QUANDARY IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If an outsider might be permitted an anxious inquiry, When does Philadelphia hope to bring into the world those public buildings? The mountain has been so long in labor that even the sight of a mouse would now be grateful. Some years ago the city of brothers who love each other (Ahern, Haggerty, et al.) discovered that it stood in need of a new court house, prothonotary and clerks' offices, and immediately began a fierce and bloody internecine war as to the site. Since then New York has covered acres of ground with edifices that have grown grey and hoary with time. Cities have sprung up in the West, and become landmarks for pilgrims from all climes, but the battle of the calm Quakers still rages with unabated violence, and the first stone of those clerks' offices is yet to be laid. Curiously enough, the difficulty in the way of this city (which our readers will remember as an immeasurable flat of small brick houses) is want of room. The corporation is apparently not able to purchase ground, and is forced to use one of the squares which fond and enthusiastic Philadelphians are wont to invoke in their domestic poems as the lungs of the city. The question is, which lung will the city do without? Property holders look with greedy eyes upon the court-house that is to be, and summon all sorts of ghostly and malarious influences to drive it from other neighborhoods to their own.

The first proposal was to seize on Independence Square, so that when pilgrims from all parts of the country came up at the centennial to look for the sacred ground on which the nation had its birth, they might find it occupied with thieves and murderers in their dock, begirt with their surrounding cordon of political colleagues as policemen and counsel. Whether Penn himself, armored in his drab integrity from top to toe, rose and warned his degenerate descendants off the hallowed ground with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger, whether the bidding ran low in that neighborhood, we know not, but the bill was lost in the Legislature. Washington Square was haunted by the dead of a whole graveyard under it, who rose and shook their grey locks at the invading prothonotaries. Finally Penn Square was decided upon, and the long agony was over. The city breathed again. Trees fell, grass was rooted up, and the bit of country became a muddy lumber-yard, when the enemy rallied and attacked the Legislature with a proposal that the grass be resodded and the trees replanted, and that the buildings should go on the nation's birthplace, and Penn go finally to his own place, wherever that might be. With the weight of present Philadelphia justice upon him he would not be likely to rise again. The cause was presented to the Legislature by a committee, and that venerable body waited with grave attention for the tinkle of that peculiar eloquence to which their convictions are always accessible. The young reporter who acted as spokesman, with the overweening confidence of impulsive youth, solicited their votes and offered them with outstretched hands, in return—his own most distinguished consideration. No other consideration was hinted at or whispered. It is needless to state that the Legislature became instantly oblivious to the presence of the committee or the young man. The war still rages; public buildings of gigantic proportions daily go up and are demolished in each morning's paper; the combatants scowl darkly at each other on the streets; but over the squares no sound of the hammer is heard. As erst in the grave of Alonzo the Brave, the worms they creep in and the worms they creep out.

What is to be done? Will no New York capitalist go to the relief of these distressed brotherly lovers? When the Centennial does arrive, and people from all nations lumber on her back, will our neighbor have no prisoner's dock to which she can point with pride, and say, "Here Justice presides, quite blindfolded. Behold my thieves' headquarters, the rendezvous of my favorite sons, where they obtain both honor and renown"?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Investments	$2,443,792 62
Due from banks	536,650 88
Cash	656,654 22
Total	$3,637,097 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Surplus and profits, net	68,504 48
Deposits	1,768,593 24
Circulation	800,000 00
Total	$3,637,097 72

Attest— J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
5 9 tuths6t

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuth4p6t

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1871.

NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire are notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the 1st of June, 1871. The penalty for neglect is five dollars for each time the vehicle is used after that date, and will be strictly enforced. J. G. DIXON, 5 11thstu 6t Licenae Clerk.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.
4 19

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthsém

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12s

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION OF STOCK.—All persons purchasing stock before JULY 1 will be entitled to a second share on that day without charge. 5 4 thm6t

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.
Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Fine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27t] JAMES W. HAVENS.

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 12m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 1 3w Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 2 2m Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Halifax.....20 To Halifax.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $35. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates.
Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents, No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, May 25th, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 20, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 20.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, May 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 1st.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, May 18, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines, No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4'75 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths6t No. 1009 MARKET Street.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.
HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.
A NEW PATENT.
LAGER BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.
W. W. FENNER,
No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.
This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.
Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.
The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Michael Dowling, the Pine alley bummer, burglar, and assassin, yesterday afternoon stabbed "Punch McLaughlin" in six places, in a row at Sally Green's, in Pine alley, because "Punch" had "blowed" Noodles to Furman Sheppard. McLaughlin was horribly cut, but his injuries are not fatal. Noodles is in jail, having been sent there by Alderman Kerr.

—A trifling fire occurred at the notion store of S. Kimmell, No. 437 Market street, last night. The fire was in the rear of the first floor, but the firemen began squirting water into the third-story window. Chief Johnson arriving, this business was stopped instanter. The dress trimmings of the firm were on the third floor, and much unnecessary damage was occasioned.

—The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday. Colonel David Stanton, of Beaver county, was nominated for Auditor-General, and Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill county, for Surveyor-General. Resolutions were adopted demanding the passage of an act calling a State Constitutional Convention, for the purpose, among other things, of abolishing special legislation and securing the election of all State officers by the people; declaring for protection to home industry, and the abolishment of the State tax on personal estate, and endorsing the administrations of Governor Geary and President Grant.

Foreign Affairs.

—Dissensions continue among the Communists.

—Several persons were injured by the fall of the Column Vendome.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill making provision for compensation to the city of Florence for the transfer of the capital to Rome.

—It is rumored that the Republican delegates intend to present to the Assembly a motion for the appointment of M. Thiers to the Presidency of the Republic for two years.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition opens September 6.

—But little business was yesterday transacted in the State Legislature.

—Two County Commissioners were yesterday bound over at Pittsburg on the charge of bribery.

—Judge Elwell, the umpire, rendered a decision yesterday in regard to the question of wages between the operators and miners, making the basis $2·75, sliding down to $2·25, and ten per cent. off contract work.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN Three-story Brick RESIDENCE, No. 809 North BROAD Street, above Brown; has all the modern conveniences; will be sold reasonable, and immediate possession given.

Apply on the premises. 5 6 stuth6t*

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF Lease, Good-will, and Fixtures of the handsome Store and Dwelling No. 153 N. Eighth street. Splendid show window. Rent only $1000. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises. 5 17 3t

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by

J. MAX GREEN,

5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front Residence, east side of EIGHTEENTH Street, opposite Logan Square. Inquire at premises. 5 11 tuthsu6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—Country Mansion House, wide piazza on three sides, large lawn, variety of large shade trees, vegetable garden, fruit trees, etc.; ten minutes' drive to a station. E. S. HANDY,

5 12 5t* COMMERCE and FIFTH Streets.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,

5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 5 16 6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner FIFTEENTH and LOCUST. Elegant location. Terms moderate. 5 19 6t

BISHOPTHORPE.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDing during July and August. Fine scenery, fine water, fine grounds, and large rooms make this one of the pleasantest places in the State.

Address MRS. J. S. ATKINSON,

5 12 6t Bethlehem, Penna.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes,

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,

OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to [4 20 thstu1m

DREXEL & CO.

C. & H. BORIE.

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 25 stuth 1m

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 3

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

3 28 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER,

530 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 23

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.)
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe

FINANCIAL.

GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five Per Cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five Per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five Per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and One-half Per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four Per Cents, the one running fifteen years, and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five Per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:—

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ..... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered ..... Recorded .....

....., Register of the Treasury.

REGISTERED BONDS

will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

THE INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED STOCK

of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest, will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at), will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post Office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter-days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the public debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and cancelled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:—

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents. for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $100,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	1,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,

In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

1869.	Debt of the U. S. less Cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of Debt during the preceding Month.
March 1	$2,525,463,260	.....
April 1	2,525,196,461	$266,798
May 1	2,518,797,391	6,399,070
June 1	2,505,412,613	13,384,777
July 1	2,489,002,480	16,410,133
August 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744
September 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234
October 1	2,468,495,072	7,467,429
November 1	2,461,131,189	7,363,882
December 1	2,453,559,735	7,571,454
1870.		
January 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781
February 1	2,444,813,288	3,933,664
March 1	2,438,328,477	6,484,811
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349
May 1	2,420,864,334	11,697,793
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,964
July 1	2,386,358,599	20,203,772
August 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123
September 1	2,355,921,150	13,403,326
October 1	2,346,913,652	9,007,498
November 1	2,341,784,355	5,129,296
December 1	2,334,308,494	7,475,800
1871.		
January 1	2,332,067,793	2,240,700
February 1	2,328,026,807	4,040,986
March 1	2,320,708,846	7,317,960
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250
May 1	2,303,573,543	6,124,053

1869.	Total Decrease From March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly Interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
March 1	.....	$10,532,462	.....
April 1	.....	10,526,238	$6,224
May 1	$6,665,808	10,522,885	9,626
June 1	20,050,646	10,507,090	25,372
July 1	36,460,779	10,476,840	55,622
August 1	43,896,523	10,383,568	148,893
September 1	49,500,758	10,334,518	198,943
October 1	56,968,187	10,252,933	279,528
November 1	64,332,070	10,194,903	337,558
December 1	71,903,524	10,130,625	401,836
1870.			
January 1	76,716,306	10,061,506	470,956
February 1	80,649,971	10,022,498	509,964
March 1	87,134,782	10,007,312	525,149
April 1	92,901,132	9,982,350	550,112
May 1	104,598,925	9,956,759	575,703
June 1	118,900,888	9,926,762	605,699
July 1	139,104,660	9,886,812	645,649
August 1	156,138,784	9,854,633	677,829
September 1	169,542,109	9,814,590	717,872
October 1	178,549,607	9,768,940	763,522
November 1	188,678,904	9,718,436	814,026
December 1	191,154,765	9,686,164	846,298
1871.			
January 1	193,395,466	9,644,043	888,418
February 1	197,436,453	9,610,386	922,076
March 1	204,754,413	9,571,007	961,455
April 1	215,765,663	9,527,212	1,005,249
May 1	221,889,716	9,459,959	1,072,503

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,

4 5 11 12 18 45 Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT,

Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.

The General Mortgage 20-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payabl April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

5 4 12t No. 35 South THIRD Street.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of which is warranted fully as well made as if made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), RICHARD R. CAMPION.
WILLIAM SMITH,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 17

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for

BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.

It will not injure the finest fabric.

It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 18, THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA: A DRAMATIC MIRROR OF LIFE IN THE CITY. New scenery by Heilge. Every-day scenes and characters. The Rich and Poor in our midst. The drama in six parts.

Part 1.—BANK PARLOR ON WALNUT Street. The Banker's Crime.

Part 2.—THE STREETS BY SUNLIGHT. Fourteen Years Later.

Part 3.—PHILADELPHIA BY GASLIGHT. Fifth and Chesnut Streets. In a Snow Storm. Street Life.

Part 4.—INTERIOR OF A TENEMENT HOUSE. How the Poor Live.

Part 5.—WEST SIDE OF THE SCHUYLKILL. The Fire.

Part 6.—A FASHIONABLE WEDDING. Hearts and Purses.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.

First week of MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,

Chandos Fulton and Frederick Maeder's play

AS NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

Jenny Milson.....
Lady Eversleigh..... MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
Mad'lle Brewer.....

Aided by the Full Company.

Friday—BENEFIT OF KATE REIGNOLDS.

Seats secured six days in advance. 5 15tf

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THIS EVENING,

SARATOGA. SARATOGA.

MR. JAMES LEWIS, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and

DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.

Seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.

SARATOGA ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents; Seats, $1. 5 15 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN JUBILEE WEEK.

PRICE OF ADMISSION CHANGED.

Admission, with Secured Seat..... $1·00
Balcony..... 50
Family Circle..... 35
Amphitheatre..... 25

LAST THREE WEEKS of the romantic spectacle, THE BLACK CROOK.

THE BLACK CROOK,

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF THE MAJILTONS.

MATINEE SATURDAY—50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. 5 15 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,

COMMENCING MONDAY, May 22.

RIGOLETTO.

TUESDAY—BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Reserved Seats, $2. Sales commence to-morrow at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chestnut street.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Open daily. Admission 25 cents.

MR. ROBERT McWADE,

RIP VAN WINKLE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

On exhibition at an expense of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK,

the greatest living curiosity in the world,

A TWO-HEADED CHILD.

Last UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MATINEE Wednesday

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, THE IMPERIAL

JAPANESE TROUPE.

Grand Olio Entertainment.

Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, Comic Pantomime, etc., etc.

JAPS' MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.

ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

Mill Work of all Descriptions,

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SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

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No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,

5 9 tuths1m PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

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BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The largest and best stock of

WOOD MOULDINGS

IN THE STATE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Can be found at the

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street. Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice. Call and see stock and prices.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

THE proceedings of the Republican State Convention, which met and concluded its labors yesterday, were very harmonious. Candidates for State offices were nominated on the first ballot, and a series of resolutions were passed without opposition. While the Republicans of New York seem to be striving to see how much they can increase a Democratic majority which already approximates one hundred thousand, Pennsylvania, ever true and steadfast, is making an auspicious commencement of a campaign which is to determine her ability to maintain her comparatively small but reliable Republican majority. The platform earnestly favors State reform, and demands the Legislature to immediately pass an act calling a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. It also favors the abolition of State taxes on personal property, the reduction of national taxation, the protective policy, and endorses the leading measures of the national administration. On all these points the masses of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are cordially united; and if they will make proper efforts to ensure success, there is no doubt of the election of Stanton and Beath in October.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SENSATIONS

DIFFICULT as it may for our readers to believe the statement, it is nevertheless true that New York improves. Her latest sensations are comparatively innocent. They consist, first, in her rejoicings over the conservative maintenance of the antiquated common law doctrine that the jurors in a murder case must be so ignorant and idiotic as to know nothing whatever of a recent murder that excited the whole community. The tendency of this doctrine to secure to murderers immunity from punishment is so palpable that Tammany Hall has resolutely prohibited its amendment legal modification, notwithstanding the prevalence of a common sense principle of selecting jurors in Philadelphia. Sharp and shrewd Gothamites, therefore, naturally plume themselves upon their superior chances for escaping the gallows, and thus excite the envy of the Killers and Bouncers of this benighted provincial region. The second sensation indicative of an improved moral tone is the interest awakened by two prize-fighters, Mace and Coburn, who have lost the sole virtue of their order, and are too cowardly to fight. Formerly the high-toned island of Manhattan demanded real fighting before its enthusiasm was fully aroused. Its favorite Congressman, Morrissey, and its model hero, Heenan, won their blushing honors by good stout blows, and duly reached the pinnacle of New York fame after they had done stalwart brnisers' service. But now, through a series of progressive improvements of the New York mind, the mere betting, training, agreement or promise to fight, together with an occasional jaunt to a proposed scene of action, which is so publicly advertised that obliging officials are sure to be present in time to prevent an actual conflict, serves to delight the elevated and refined populace of the magnificent metropolis. If Mace makes mouths at Coburn New York is ready to worship him; and when Coburn boldly demands the stakes and champion's belt as a reward for his skill in developing the new system into a science, New York seriously considers what high office shall be reserved for him. The third sensation of the day is the exposure of the peculiar domestic relations of the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., whose claim to be regarded as financial, literary, and social New York stars of the first magnitude is fully established by the judicial exposure of their peculiar surroundings.

THE SENATE ON ITS DIGNITY.

THE spectacle of the Senate of the United States standing on its dignity, which is now being presented to an admiring world, is entertaining but not edifying. The dignity of the Senate is an ideal quality, and it is scarcely sufficiently substantial for the grave and reverend members of the "upper house" to stand upon very long at any one time without danger of making themselves and the body they belong to ridiculous in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen.

Instead of discussing the important treaty which has been submitted to their consideration, the Senate has employed its valuable time in endeavoring to discover how it was the document got into the newspapers. Now, in consideration of the fact that the Senate is the "leakiest" public body in the country, it is really surprising that the publication of the treaty should have occasioned so much astonishment and indignation, and the attempt to extort the secret of this publication from the newspaper correspondents who are supposed to know all the ins and outs of the matter is a piece of folly in the perpetration of which the Senate will receive but little sympathy from the people of the country, and which we are glad to see that some of the more sensible Senators are wise enough to condemn. Judging other men by themselves, the Senators have summoned certain correspondents to the bar of their house, and have, by intimidation, endeavored to make them tell from whom the treaty was obtained. The correspondents, however, know how to keep a secret even of Senators do not; and on the broad principle that they are not under obligations to keep the secrets of the Government, and that the manner of the publication of the treaty is none of the Senate's business, they have declined to give any information except that the document was not obtained from a Senator or from any employe of the Senate. Senator Carpenter, who has more curiosity than good sense, yesterday made a silly speech when the correspondents of the *Tribune* were arraigned at the bar of the disgust body of which he is a member, in which he instituted a ridiculous comparison between the newspapers and the Ku-klux. Doubtless Mr. Carpenter thought he was making a very brilliant oratorical point when he said this, but we can imagine no other effect for his speech than to make the people of the country set down Carpenter for a fool and for his Senatorial brethren to hang their heads with shame that such absurd utterances on such a subject should be made in their chamber by one of their number. The *Tribune* has thrown down its "defi" to the Senate, by announcing that its correspondents will not disclose the secret in their possession, and that in event of their imprisonment their salaries will be doubled during the period of their confinement, and their places filled by equally active and enterprising men. It is easy to understand that there can be but one result for such a contest as this—the Senate will certainly come off second best. It may imprison the correspondents until the end of the session, but it is not at all probable that it will extort their secret from them. The fact is that this business of investigations by Congressional committees has been played out long ago. The public at large have no sympathy with them whatever, and the present proceeding is simply what more than one Senator has pronounced it to be—a farce, in which Mr. Carpenter and a few others are playing the low comedy parts for the entertainment of the public at large. If the Senate has any real respect for its dignity it will put a stop to the present performance immediately, and before it is too late to recede from the contest it has invited, without being obliged to acknowledge a damaging defeat.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERALSHIP.

Colonel Robert B. Beath, the Republican Candidate.

We published yesterday a sketch of Dr. David Stanton, who has received the Republican nomination for Auditor-General. Colonel Robert B. Beath, who was nominated for Surveyor-General by a vote of 87 to 40 for Samuel L. Smedley, of this city, was born in this city January 29, 1839. He is of Scotch parentage. He commenced life as an apprentice in the Southwark foundry of Messrs. Merrick & Sons, and graduated from that establishment as a skilful and competent machinist. On the 20th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 23d Pennsylvania Regiment, and after three months service he was mustered out as a sergeant. On the 5th of September, 1861, he joined Company D, 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was made sergeant, and in that capacity served until December 18, 1862, when he was promoted to second lieutenant. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded in the foot. He was promoted to captain in August, 1863, and was placed in command of Company A, 6th Regiment United States Colored Troops, and he served with this regiment and company throughout the campaign before Petersburg and on the James river. On the 29th of September, 1864, he was again wounded in the foot in a charge on the Rebel works at New Market or Chapin's Farm, and an amputation of the right leg below the knee was rendered necessary. So soon as he was able to leave the hospital, he was assigned to duty at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia. In August, 1865, he returned to his regiment, and was placed in charge of the counties of Hanover and Brunswick, forming the sub-District of Wilmington, under the Freedmen's Bureau. In this position he remained until September 20, 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1866 Colonel Beath was a candidate for Common Council on the Republican ticket in the Third ward, and was defeated. General Bingham afterwards appointed him sub-postmaster at Station D, at Second and Master streets. This position he left in July, 1867, to become a book-keeper in one of the largest collieries of Schuylkill county.

OBITUARY.

Madame Pauline Viardot-Garcia.

The recent death at Turin of the distinguished prima donna Madame Pauline Viardot-Garcia, is announced. She was the sister of Malibran, and daughter of the eminent operatic artist and teacher Manuel Garcia, and was born in Paris in 1821. When quite a little child she came to this country with her father, who carefully cultivated the talents she displayed at an early age. When seven years old she was a skilful pianist, and in her sixteenth year she began to obtain celebrity as a vocalist, her voice having been trained by her mother. In 1839 she made her *debut* on the operatic stage in Rossini's *Otello*, and after singing with success in Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, she went to London, where she speedily became a favorite. In the last-named city or in Paris most of the subsequent years of her life were spent. Madame Viardot-Garcia was a very versatile singer, and the wide range of her voice, which covered both the soprano and contralto registers, enabled her to assume a great number of very different parts. She was an artist of the grand school, and her best part was that of "Fides" in Meyerbeer's *Prophete*. In this she had no rival. Among her other most celebrated *roles* were "Norma," "Donna Anna" in *Don Giovanni*, and "Valentine" in *The Huguenots*. She had a particular partiality for the operas of Gluck, and was considered their best interpreter upon the modern stage. For some seasons past Madame Viardot-Garcia resided at Baden Baden, where she gave musical soirees, which were attended by the most distinguished visitors to that watering place. At these reunions several of her own compositions were successfully produced. She has also recently sung in concerts in London.

NOTICES.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT YOU CAN BUY CLOTHING
CHEAPER,
MUCH CHEAPER,
VERY MUCH CHEAPER,
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE?
DO YOU KNOW
THAT THE RUSH OF TRADE THERE IS PROOF POSITIVE THAT YOU CAN BUY CLOTHING
CHEAPER,
MUCH CHEAPER,
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THE CONVENTION.

The Feeling Among the Delegates and Visitors—A Strong Ticket and a Good Platform—The Chairman of the State Central Committee—Serenade of the Candidates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, May 17, 1871.

In peace, harmony, and quietness the convention, which commenced its sitting at 12 o'clock to-day, closed its labors at 5½ o'clock. With the exception of the Auditor General, there was but little interest manifested except by the immediate friends of the candidates. Indeed, up to a late hour the best wire-pullers were at sea as to who the candidates for the position of Surveyor-General would be when the convention met. The friends of Mr. Smedley were active and in earnest, but when the name of Colonel R. B. Beath, the hero of a hundred battles, and who lost a leg in the service of his country, was announced, the feeling that he was the man for the place commenced to crop out among the delegates from the rural districts, and the aspect of affairs changed to a degree of certainty most refreshing to the Colonel's friends. Still the Philadelphians held on to their man, and succeeded in securing a little of the outside pressure. It was unavailing, however; and Beath was nominated, with nearly if not quite a full third of his vote to spare. That he will suit the people of the Commonwealth there can be no question, and now that the affair is over the delegates will unite in saying that no more eminently proper and fitting choice could have been made.

The nomination of Dr. D. M. Stanton was a foregone conclusion. Foregone, because the caucus held last night had decided the question beyond the shadow of a doubt. General Allen and Mr. Hooten, his opponents, gave up the contest in a philosophical manner, but their friends stood by them in the convention, notwithstanding. In this I may observe that, contrary to the usual custom, there were no complaints or quibblings after the affair was over.

At the moment of this writing the "Unconditional Club" is tendering the nominees the compliment of a serenade. I presume that speeches will be made, but if I mistake not they will have but little influence on the men who have been here since yesterday, and have known the comfort of hanging on a hook in lieu of stretching themselves on a downy couch.

"Put me in my little bed"

had considerable significance last night, because there were no "little beds" (or big ones either) to get into. This crowding was caused by the large number of delegates to the Grand Encampment of the Order of Odd Fellows. Of course, the Harrisburg hotel proprietors have done the best they could for their guests, but best is poor enough in a thing like this.

The platform laid down by the convention meets with unqualified approval, except that portion which refers to General Grant as the candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It created considerable discussion in the convention, not that Grant was not popular or anything of that kind, but because there was so much time to spare between now and the time for making the Presidential nomination. The resolution went through with a rush, though, and Grant stands to-day the unqualified choice of Pennsylvania for President in 1872.

The little resolution concerning the modest and, I may now unhesitatingly add, *retiring* Geary was to be expected, and no particular importance can be attached to it. By the way, his speech the other evening, when he so frankly and positively denied that he wanted an office of any kind, was the most peculiar I have ever heard him make. If the "King's English" ever had such a thing as a soul, it is crushed and torn to ribbons now, and Governor Geary is guilty of the sacrilegious crime. But no matter; he will not be dragged out (he says he don't want to be) to fill any office. Just here it occurs to me that he rather hinted that he might be induced to take the Gubernatorial chair for another (third) term. "Can such things be, and o'ercome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?"

The other planks in the platform are considered sound and strong.

There was considerable excitement over the chairmanship of the State Central Committee, but after an hour or two had been spent in arguing *pro* and *con.* in regard to the manner in which he should be appointed, his selection was left to the chairman of the convention (Mr. Elliott) and the two candidates. Up to this writing no selection has been made, although it looks as though Samuel F. Barr, Esq., of Harrisburg, would be the man. Mr. Barr is one of the smartest and shrewdest politicians in the State, and has been the private secretary of Senator Cameron for some years. But this is all surmise, and to-morrow may change the case.

The "Unconditional Club" of Philadelphia, under the leadership of the indsfatigable and unconquerable William R. Leeds, has been the most prominent feature of the whole affair. Headed by Beck's Band—who, by the way, the Governor complimented very highly for their fifteen-months service in the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—the club has been ubiquitous, and rendered every scene enjoyable by its enthusiasm and good conduct.

But it waxes late, and this epistle must close.

The Philadelphia delegation leaves for home to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 25 A. M.

P. S.—Considerable betting was done here during this evening on the result of the coming election. Rather early, isn't it?

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a representation of the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be given this evening.

On Saturday evening a complimentary benefit will be tendered to Mr. J. E. McDonough, the manager to whose enterprise the citizens of Philadelphia have been indebted for this elegant entertainment, and we hope that a full house will do honor to the occasion.

AT THE WALNUT the popular drama of *The Streets of Philadelphia*, which has been attracting large audiences during the week, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will appear this evening in the sensational play of *Nobody's Daughter*.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Saratoga*, which has been the hit of the season, will be performed this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will repeat his personation of "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions, including the Japanese troupe of acrobats and jugglers, will be presented this evening.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of single seats for the season of Italian opera announced for next week at the Academy of Music will commence to-morrow at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street. On Monday evening *Rigoletto* will be given, with Miss Kellogg, Signor Villani, Miss Palmer, and Signor Orlandini in the cast. On Tuesday *Un Ballo in Maschera* will be performed, on Wednesday *La Traviata*, on Thursday *The Sicilian Vespers*, on Friday *Faust*, and on Saturday afternoon *Ernani*.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

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ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.

Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

NICKEL PLATING.—Get your Stair Rods, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., Nickel plated. The finish given is equal to silver and is less expensive. Star Nickel Plating Works, rear of Penn Building, 428 Walnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On the morning of the 17th of May, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of F. H. and Susan W. Bowen, aged 2 years.

IRWIN.—On the 18th instant, EVERALLYN, daughter of Commander John and Alice S. Irwin, aged 10 years and 9 months.

WILLIAMS.—On the 15th instant, SUSAN R., widow of Samuel Williams, and daughter of the late Josiah Randall.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city.

Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower.

Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1871.

As our bank building is about to be remodelled, so as to provide greater facilities and security in the transaction of business, we have taken the banking room in the Chamber of Commerce Building, SECOND Street, above Walnut, formerly occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, where we are now prepared for the transaction of business.

5 18 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

"THE MAN FOR THE TIMES; OR, THE CHARACTER DEMANDED BY THE AGE."—Lecture by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, in Rev. Dr. Dale's church, RACE Street, near Sixteenth, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. 5 15 4t*

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7 w

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on
BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and copartners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; theace by lands of said James Neal and Wm. Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the southerly side of said Bunting street; thence along said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88½ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74 100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the southerly side of said Bunting street; thence along said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88½ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunting is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower fund secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of the said Joseph J. Sellers, of, in, and to the lands or any fund charged upon the lands mentioned and described in the above proceedings remaining after the above partition, and does not include the lands specifically allotted to Joseph J. Sellers, which have been heretofore disposed of.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH I. DORAN, Esq., assignee, No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 j 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable pointed stone residence, with stable and coach-house, 1⅝ acres, Township Line road and New street, Chesnut Hill, three minutes' walk from the railroad depot, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable pointed stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the Township Line road and corner of land of Richard Levick; thence southwestwardly 166 feet 3⅝ inches to a point; thence north 48 degrees 59 minutes, west 428 feet ⅜ inch; thence north 45 degrees 35 minutes, east 166 feet 9½ inches to the middle of said road, and thence along the middle of said road 414 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; containing one acre 97 44-100th perches, more or less. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Also, a stable and coach-house, greenhouse, grape vines, abundance of fruit trees, shade trees, etc. It is adjacent to the country-seats of St. George Tucker Campbell, Furman Sheppard, and others. Chesnut Hill is reached in 35 minutes from Ninth and Green streets in 15 trains a day, as late in the evening as 11 40.

Terms—$12,000 may remain on mortgage.
May be examined.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1618 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 27 j3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Franklin street, 138 feet ¾ inch north of Susquehanna avenue, No. 2221; containing in front on Franklin street 15 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 65 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has 8 rooms, gas, cooking range, furnace, drainage into sewer, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER.

ALSO,

LADIES' RIDING HABITS,

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

(ASSEMBLY BUILDING), PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1838 Christian street. All that three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, No. 1838; containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet to a 3 feet alley. Subject to yearly ground rent of $152.

No. 2. Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Reed streets. All that three-story brick store and dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Reed streets; 20 feet front, 66 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $92.

Nos. 3 and 4. Two Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1303 and 1305 S. Seventeenth street. All those two three-story brick dwellings (8 rooms), Nos. 1303 and 1305 S. Seventeenth street, each 16 feet front, 64 feet deep. Each subject to a mortgage of $1800.

No. 5. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2131 Ellsworth street. A three-story brick dwelling, No. 2131 Ellsworth street, 15 feet 6 inches front, 74 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $72.

No. 6. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 rooms), No. 1822 S. Second street, 17 feet 8 inches front, 70 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $2300.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern residence and stable, southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story frame dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, Twenty-fourth ward; thence extending westwardly along Westminster avenue 174 feet 6¾ inches to Palm street; thence southwestwardly along Palm street 108 feet 4 inches to a point in the middle of the northern wall of the stable erected on the lot of ground adjoining to the south; thence eastwardly 165 feet ¾ of an inch to Forty-first street, and thence extending northwardly along Forty-first street 110 feet 5 inches to Westminster avenue and place of beginning. The improvements are a large double frame dwelling, contains 14 rooms; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.; frame stable, chicken house, and grounds nicely laid out, and a number of full grown fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Terms—$5500 may remain. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 285 South Fourth street, south of Walnut street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth street, north of Spruce street, No. 285; containing in front on Fourth street 22 feet, and extending in depth 86 feet, including a three-feet-wide alley. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, stationary washstands, bell-calls, flat and hoisting apparatus, etc. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Business Location—Building known as "Columbia Hose House," No. 806 Race street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½ story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race street, 51 feet west of Eighth street. No. 806; the lot containing in front on Race street 17 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 9 feet wide alley leading into Eighth street, with the free use and privilege of the same. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 906 South Twenty-second street, north of Carpenter street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 60 feet 3 inches north of Carpenter street. No. 906; containing in front on Twenty-second street 14 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 67 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $64. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW.
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
KID GLOVES.

"LA BELLE." ONE BUTTON, TWO BUTTON, THREE BUTTON. "BARTLEY." BLUE, GREEN, BROWN, LAVENDER, BLACK, VIOLET, PURPLE, STEEL, DRAB, TEA ROSE, BUFF, ORANGE, LEMON, ROSE, CHERRY, PINK, SLATE, LILAC, WHITE, ETC., ETC. KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

"JOSEPH," $1.
"LA BELLE," $1 25.
"BARTLEY," $1 85.
"BAJOU," $1 85.
"JOUVIN'S," $1 85.
GENTS' "LA BELLE," $1 50.
GENTS' "BARTLEY," $2 25.
GENTS' PIQUE "BARTLEY," $2 25.
UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, $1.
TWO BUTTON UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, $1 25.

PARASOLS.

BUFF PONGEE, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch, all color linings.
WHITE PONGEE, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch, all color linings.
BUFF JAPANESE, cloth, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inch, all color linings.
ROUND PARASOLS, all color linings and bindings 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.

ALL SIZES.
ALL COLORS.
ALL NEW GOODS.
ALL LATE STYLES.
ALL WELL MADE.
ALL FIT WELL.
ALL GOOD MATERIAL.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
ALL COLORED LININGS.
ALL PRICES.
ALL FOR SALE.
ALL FOR SALE.

KID GLOVES. PARASOLS. SUN UMBRELLAS. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN,

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET.
4 29 smtu tf

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 52 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] C&B [TRADE-MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer City of Antwerp,

ONE CASE

English Thread Hose

OF EXTRA QUALITY. (3 28 tuth 3mrp

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court of Common Pleas Room, to hear me and my creditors.

PEREGRINE F. COOPER, Photographer,
5 13 stuth 6t* No. 2204 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.
5 5 fmw6m

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.
E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES.

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY this delicious dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT.

SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 19 17trp*

RULLOFF.

THE MAN FIEND.

The Philologist and Assassin —The Story of His Career —An Unbroken Life of Crime—The Suspected Murderer of Wife and Child.

The Professor and Tutor of Wickedness—The Intellectual Midnight Robber—The Slayer of His Fellow Men and the Gallows' Victim.

A more startling history has probably never been worked out in mortal man's life than that connected with a murderer now under sentence of death in New York State, and to be executed to-day, May 18, by name Edward H. Rulloff, alias Leurio, Howard, Dalton, etc. etc.

The story of his career awakens the most lively interest, not so much from the fact of its final act being a murder—for more bloody, more deliberate murders, and murders with more malice aforethought than this one have probably been committed—but from the fact that the murderer was himself a man of the greatest intellect and the most thorough education, who could, had he been so minded, have pursued a far different course in life.

His final crime was murder while in the act of committing a robbery, which, in our present social condition, is only too common. Notwithstanding his great learning and intelligence he had so closed his mind to perceptions of moral right, that he was capable of far greater crimes even than this. Though he is not guilty in the eye of the law of a greater offense committed on a former occasion, yet the moral certainty is that he deserves to rank with the most beastlike, heartless, and cold-blooded of murderers, he being undoubtedly the direct means, under most unprovoking circumstances, of the murder of his own devoted wife and child—the deed being done in the most methodical and workmanlike manner. But the traces of this deed he, by his great cunning, was so able to cover as to render legal proof impossible. This crime was committed twenty years ago, since which time the man has been living for much of the time in intercourse with his fellow-men. But neither through himself or otherwise has the slightest legal proof been given of his guilt, nor will such probably ever be found, though the man is undoubtedly guilty. He was, however, tried, found guilty, and served a sentence on another minor charge; but he would be to-day free from the clutches of the law were it not that the course of his choice led him to the commission of the later and, if such a term can be used, less revolting murder for which he has been found guilty, though with the greatest difficulty, and sentenced to die.

The man was certainly able to have filled a position of trust and honor, and to have acquired wealth in a legitimate way. But his great learning was not united with any question or influences of moral right and wrong, and consequently, after looking about the world, and perceiving that the greatest scamps were the most successful to all appearances, while the most deserving were generally the least in the world's esteem, the question of success in life, unimpeded by notions of right and wrong, resolved itself into a mere mathematical problem, to be solved according to fixed laws. Of course to such a mind there would be but one answer. He deliberately abandons a more honorable life, and one which is the most in accordance with his own peculiar tastes, and substitutes for it a life of crime as the shortest road to what is most desired in life, happiness. The example shows conclusively the great necessity of educating not only the mind but also the conscience, for without the latter the results of education may be a curse instead of a blessing. The mind that by superior education is endowed with great intelligence and is able to master any problem which may be presented to it, if it be governed by a man who is a villain and who cares not how the mind works, is made the more dangerous in proportion as it is the more educated. Its education only makes it the master of all the means of wickedness, and its manœuvres are the more to be feared, as it is more able by numerous methods unthought of by others to cover up the deeds of wickedness and so escape punishment at the hands of men.

That this life was not altogether to his liking is shown by the fact that never in all his criminal life did Rulloff desert his first choice, study. The particular bent of his inclination was the study of languages, mainly for its own sake, and his researches in this department are deep, thorough, and learned. The most comprehensive title that can possibly describe his character is this:—Rulloff, philologist and murderer.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE.

The scene of his principal adventures was in the interior of New York State. The place where the last murder was committed was the little city of Binghamton, in Broome county, New York, but he had been only too well known in the neighborhood of the towns of Dryden and Ithaca, in Tompkins county of the same State.

His first appearance was nineteen years ago, when he arrived in Dryden, and said that he was a native of St. John, N. B.; that there he had been a clerk in a hardware store, and had come to New York for the purpose of getting into more remunerative or larger business. In that city he met, according to his story, a Mr. Gourand, a teacher of a commercial school, who promised that after giving him a course of instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, etc., he would guarantee him a situation; but Rulloff, in his phrase, found Gourand a "humbug," who took his money as long as he had any, and then failed to comply with his agreement.

It was afterwards found—that is, since his late trial for murder—that Rulloff was punished in St. John by two years' imprisonment for stealing from his employer, before coming to New York. This was ascertained by a clergyman who went to St. John. Hence Rulloff entered upon his career of crime, so far as is now known, probably before he was twenty years of age. He is now, according to his own account, fifty-one.

At Dryden his story elicited a good deal of sympathy on the part of a family named Schutt, and also of others. It was suggested by a neighbor of Mr. Schutt that Rulloff should teach a select school a few months afterwards. The impression of the young man was that he was worthy in all respects. He seemed to have good habits and few faults. Of his pupils were some members of the Schutt family, two or three of the younger children, among them Harriet Schutt, who was then not more than sixteen. Rulloff, according to his statement, was twenty-three. Almost from the beginning of the school he began paying attentions to Miss Schutt. When the purpose of marriage became manifest, the Schutts, who, as we hear from all sources, were people of much intelligence and high character, used their influence to prevent it. Rulloff had given no satisfactory account of himself; he had no reference such as was fair to expect. But the result was that the marriage took place, the family at last reluctantly consenting. Immediately after his marriage Rulloff began the course of ill-treatment of his wife which afterward deprived him of the confidence and respect of all except her who was most immediately concerned. She clung to him, making no complaints. One cause of ill-feeling on the part of Rulloff grew out of the fact that he was a botanical doctor, having gained his knowledge of medicine from the reading of medical books, and that Dr. William H. Bull, a relative and intimate of the Schutts, was a regular physician, a graduate of a medical college in New York. These men held discussions as to the relative merits of the systems, and Rulloff quarrelled with Bull and asked that the family should close their doors against him. The antipathy existed before Rulloff's marriage. The Doctor being a cousin of the Schutt children, was not debarred their friendship at Rulloff's bidding. They did not see that Rulloff's personal dislike should disturb family relations. The result was that Rulloff assumed jealousy of him, and whenever opportunity presented, by familiar greetings between the young people, there was an outburst of anger on the part of Rulloff that rendered the life of the wife extremely unpleasant.

THE TREATMENT OF HIS WIFE.

His cruelty towards his wife continued to increase, and it is said that on one occasion she was pounding pepper in a mortar, and her husband told her she was not making it fine enough. She made a slight remonstrance, whereupon Rulloff seized the iron pestle and struck her on her forehead, knocking her back several feet. He finally threatened to desert her, but by the intercession of friends the two resolved to live along together. It was not long after when the Schutt family, with whom they were living at the time, heard a woman's shriek up stairs, and hastening up they found the ingenious wretch Rulloff with a bottle of poison in his hand, and his wife shrinking into one corner, holding a pillow before her mouth. She begged them not to blame her husband, and even went and embraced him, saying, "My dear Edward, you are mine forever, whether we live together or not." Rulloff threw the phial out of the window, and thus the affair ended. It was not very long after when, one afternoon, the same thrilling voice was heard up in the chamber where the young husband and wife slept. All that were in the house ran up stairs, and then they came upon about the same scene again, except that this time the wretch had a dose for himself as well as his wife. But neither were administered.

Matters finally came to such a pass that the literary doctor, clerk, schoolmaster, student, farmer, and canaller was turned out from under his father-in-law's roof. But he had been gone only a short time when his suffering wife, with that incomprehensible love and devotion, left all her friends and relations, and went to seek the companionship of her cruel husband. She found him at Lansing, a place about as far up the lake from Ithaca as Dryden is distant from the same place. It was now the spring of 1845, a year and a half after the marriage. Rulloff and his wife had lived together, boarding, for some time, and it seems had now hired a small house and farm to work for themselves. Rulloff had also been gratifying his old love for poring over musty books and searching out strange theories, and had formed a system of phrenology. He had even written a lecture on this subject, and was engaged to deliver it at different places during the coming season. A child was born to him one night in the month of April.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE WIFE.

The last time that the wife and child of Rulloff were seen was on a dark, sultry night, the 23d of June, 1845. The woman was devoting her attention to the little babe, getting it ready to be put to bed. Rulloff had gone over to see his neighbor, Thomas Robertson, a farmer who lived directly opposite. There was a road-crossing at this place, and Robertson lived on one corner and Rulloff on another. He asked Mr. Robertson's daughter, Olive, to run over and keep his wife company until he came home, as she might be afraid. The girl went over and found the woman with her babe, apparently fearing no harm. Olive stayed until 9 o'clock, and at that time Rulloff came in. He began mixing something in a cup. Olive asked him what he was making. "Tea—composition tea," he said. The girl soon after went home. The doors of both houses were soon closed and the lights went out. That day Rulloff's wife had been over the way, and borrowed some articles to assist her in doing her washing. The two women had a short neighborly chat, and Rulloff's wife returned, got everything in readiness for doing the washing, when, for some reason, she concluded that she could not wash until the next morning. The tea which Rulloff prepared he proposed to give to the child. Mrs. Rulloff objected, saying that the babe was not ill, and needed no medicine. Rulloff urged that it would be good for the child, and even for herself. But the medicine was not given while the visitor remained.

On the next morning Mr. Robertson, who arose early, observed that the shutters of Rulloff's house were tightly closed—a very unusual circumstance—but he thought nothing of it. Later in the morning, not far from 9 o'clock, Rulloff came out and went to the house of his neighbor and asked him to let him take a horse and wagon, saying that his (Rulloff's) wife's uncle had called in the night, and his wife and child had gone with him to Mott's Corners. In order to make room for his wife and child, the uncle was obliged to leave a large chest at his house. The chest he desired to take to the uncle. Mr. Robertson, who never denied Rulloff anything—having acquired for him a very friendly feeling—at once harnessed the horse and put it at his disposal. Rulloff drove to his own door and attempted to load the chest. Mr. Robertson, standing in his own door, saw that Rulloff was unable to accomplish the work, and went to his assistance. Mr. Robertson found his end of the chest very heavy, but it was loaded by the two into the wagon. He also brought out a flour sack half filled with something, and put it into the wagon alongside of the chest. Rulloff then took his seat and drove away. Not far from his house he came up with some children going to school; he invited them to ride, and they got in, almost filling the wagon. They laughed and chatted, and Rulloff whistled and sung, and it was a rare scene of animation. So they went on, the fun often uproarious.

But Rulloff did not go to Mott's Corners. He drove direct to Ithaca, and thence to the inlet of Cayuga Lake. There the wagon stood, with the chest in it, during the day. Rulloff was absent. He was not noticed. When evening came on the wagon moved down the inlet towards the lake, but from that point trace of it was lost.

Rulloff was not observed by any person until about ten o'clock of the next day, when he returned with the wagon and the same chest. It was an emigrant box. On Rulloff stopping at his door a son of Mr. Robertson approached to take the horse, and Rulloff took hold of the chest to lift it out. The boy said, "Let me assist you." He at once noticed, on taking hold of the chest, that it was empty. Rulloff went into the house, and the boy drove away with the horse. The shutters remained closed. After this the wife and child were never seen again, nor were their bodies or any portions of them ever found. With this want, technically known as the *corpus delicti*, a verdict of "guilty of murder "could not be legally obtained, no matter how strong the circumstantial evidence might be. The only thing for which he could legally be tried under this circumstance was for the abduction of the child, and for this, as will be seen, he served a sentence of ten years.

WHAT WAS IN THE CHEST.

Though it was impossible to prove what had been the disposition of the bodies of the murdered woman and child, the family of the Schutts ascertained positively, for themselves, that Mrs. Rulloff was not alive. The chest which went to the "inlet" contained the body of Mrs. Rulloff; it was wrapped with untempered wire, which was passed through the ring of a heavy iron mortar, weighing twenty-five pounds, which Rulloff possessed. The wrapping was such that the bones were covered by the wire in such manner that none of the large ones would be likely to become loosened in years, it ever. The consummate tact of the murderer was thus proved. Had his management otherwise since then been as effective he would never have reached the gallows. The child was, in like manner, attached to flat-irons. Together they were sunk in Cayuga Lake, whence subsequent dredging was wholly unavailing to bring them up.

The associate counsel for the defense of Rulloff at his first trial for abduction has since given additional information relating to the killing of Mrs. Rulloff. This gentleman afterwards refused to engage in the defense of Rulloff at the second murder trial, owing to the facts which had come to his knowledge. According to these facts it appears that the killing of Mrs. Rulloff was not by strangulation, as was reported, but by Rulloff knocking her senseless. He then raised a board in the floor, opened a vein or veins and bled her to death. In opposition to this statement we may say that the cellar of the house extends under by far the greatest part of it, and close measurement would be necessary to prevent letting the blood into the cellar. But Rulloff may be supposed equal to the work. This account, which is said to come from a private confession made by Rulloff to his counsel, goes on to say that the cries of the child caused Rulloff to "repent," and that "he shed tears." This, of course, is Rulloff's story, or one of them, and should be so accepted. It is added that he saw no way of concealing the murder, except by killing the babe, and that he did this by strangulation and bleeding also. The account ends by the statement that he rowed out upon Cayuga Lake and sunk the bodies, as already described.

Those who choose to do so may believe that Rulloff was surprised in his bloody work by the cries of his child.

It was well known that Rulloff was in the habit of inquiring about the depth of Cayuga Lake and of sailing on it in a small boat.

THE DEPARTURE OF RULLOFF.

In the afternoon of the day on which he returned, Rulloff came out of his house with a bundle under his arm, and passed Mr. Robertson's garden, where Mr. Robertson was at work. Rulloff spoke to him in a careless way—"By-bye, Mr. Robertson, by-bye; don't be alarmed if we don't come back in two or three weeks. I and my wife talk of going on a visit between the lakes" (that is, Cayuga and Seneca Lakes). He added jocularly, "Please don't let any man carry away our house while we are gone." He then walked away.

Rulloff went directly to Ithaca, procured a horse and wagon and drove back to his own house late in the night of the same day, and took the chest he had left away from his own house, without the knowledge, at that time, of any person. He drove to the stage office in Ithaca, where he left the chest. The stage started for Geneva at four o'clock in the morning, and he, with his chest, was on board. On that passage he registered his name as John Doe. He was seen by a relative of the Schutt family in the stage at a point not far from Jacksonville, a place not far from Geneva. The chest was seen, and there was no passenger except Rulloff. He was finally traced, with his chest, to Ovid, where he crossed Seneca Lake, and then to Crooked Lake; up that lake to Hammondsport, and then by stage to the Genesee Valley Canal. Here the trace was lost wholly at that time. We should say, however, that the chest was taken to Chicago, as is now well established.

FAMILY COURTESY.

A few days passed, when one of the Schutt family, whose members knew nothing of the absence of Rulloff, was sent by the parents to Rulloff's house with some furniture. This was done to show the interest of the family in his welfare, and a desire to encourage him to do better than he had done; but the doors were locked, information was gained of the absence, as was supposed, of Mrs. Rulloff, her child, and her husband, and the furniture was necessarily taken home again.

Two or three weeks had now passed, and suspicion arose, particularly in Ithaca, that Rulloff's absence was more significant than Robertson, or even the Schutt family, thought it. People passed by the house, and then began to imagine that its closed shutters concealed all sorts of spirits and dreadful shapes. They were afraid to pass it during the night time; and even the sheriff, when he came to break into the house weeks after Rulloff had left, brought a posse of nearly fifty men.

Finally a man from the village went to the house, forced open the shutter, and looked in. He saw enough to convince him that Mrs. Rulloff had made no preparation for a journey; and he communicated his strengthened suspicion to the Schutt brothers, who were living in Ithaca. This was the first cry of murder. The brothers went in haste to the place with the Sheriff, broke open the house, and were convinced that something was wrong, though they refused to share in the suspicion of murder. They knew of Rulloff's violent temper, his threats, etc., but thought him incapable of killing his wife and child. There lay everything just as it was left on that fated night. The clothes which were to have been washed the next day were lying where the hand of the lost woman had left them; the table was partly covered with dishes, just enough for Rulloff to breakfast with alone that morning.

The Schutt brothers returned to Ithaca the same evening, and as they sat discussing the matter in the closed store of one of them, suddenly Rulloff himself entered. He was greeted warmly, and one of the brothers advanced to him and said, "Doctor, I am so glad to see you. Where is your wife?" He answered promptly, "Between the lakes." "How very strangely you manage," said the brother. "Why," he added, "the people here have been talking about your murdering your wife." Rulloff laughed, merely answering, "Have they?" Then the brother invited him up stairs to a sleeping room. But little was mentioned further about the report of the murder. Rulloff said that he and Harriet had been having a fine time between the lakes; that they had made many pleasant acquaintances, etc. In the morning Rulloff went to his wife's father's, in Dryden, eight miles from Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Schutt had heard nothing of the slight suspicions that had been aroused in Ithaca. They received him kindly and inquired concerning his family. Here he placed his family farther off. He said his wife and child were in Madison, Lake county, Ohio. The object was to prevent easy inquiry. He went on to say he had engaged a school in that place, and spoke of the beauty of the scenery; how well his wife was pleased with the prospect there, and that he had come back after his furniture, household goods, etc. He said, also, that his wife wished his sister would come out with him. Mrs. Schutt, however, in the course of earnest conversation, became convinced and at once said that Rulloff had committed murder. Her woman's intuition was the first to fathom the mystery, probably having feared such a thing before from the threats of the man. She expressed to her son Henry her thoughts. The son then demanded of Rulloff that he should show him, beyond all doubt, where his sister was. Rulloff became abusive; went immediately to the barn, and took out a horse to go to Ithaca. A sister, who was at home, took this occasion to visit Ithaca, and Henry decided to follow with another horse.

HIS SECOND FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.

On Henry's arrival at Ithaca he called on one of his brothers, and, bursting into tears, said, "That wretch has murdered our sister." Rulloff drove to William Schutt's house with the sister, and Rulloff had been there but a short time when some six or seven of the first men in Ithaca called on him, and said to him that his wife had very mysteriously disappeared from her home, and asked him to make some explanation of the matter. He declined to say much about it, suggesting that it was none of their business. They then said to him plainly that unless he convinced them fully of the whereabouts of his wife they would detain him. He turned to one of the Schutts and asked, "What shall I do?" He was in reply told he had better write a letter to his wife and give his promise to remain there until an answer from her could be obtained. This he promised faithfully to do. The gentlemen then retired. Rulloff began writing the letter. He did not suit himself at first, and tore up several drafts of rejected letters. Time was thus wasted and night came. Then he gave E. Schutt a letter, which he was to mail and to show it beforehand to the gentlemen who called at the house. The letter was addressed in care of a Mr. Depuy to his wife in Madison county, Ohio. It was a pleasant and affectionate note. Mr. Schutt went immediately to the post office, showed the letter, according to arrangement, and it gave entire satisfaction. They were inclined to dismiss their suspicions. The letter was mailed. Not long afterwards the sister came hurriedly to the post office to say to her brother that Rulloff had left the house and ran down the street. This, of course, produced no little excitement. It was regarded as proof of Rulloff's guilt. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and very many started in pursuit. He had gone in the direction of Auburn. In a short time a gentleman arrived from that direction with a horse and wagon, and made the singular statement that on his way he had seen a man who seemed to be coming rapidly towards him, but as he approached he saw the man was going towards Ithaca. The wagon passed the man, and afterwards stopped for the purpose of watering the horse. The stop was long enough to allow the man to come up; but nothing more was seen of him.

The fact was communicated to the brother, E. Schutt, who comprehended at once that Rulloff had practised the ruse of turning back while he was endeavoring to make his escape, and thus without detection hoping to reach the first train that passed westward from Auburn. The steamboat running down Cayuga Lake did not arrive at Auburn in season for this train, and Mr. Schutt thought at this time and said that in all probability Rulloff's wife was at Madison, as he had stated, and that he would endeavor to reach there, letting the officers follow him, with the warrant of arrest, at their convenience. Desiring, however, to see that this was true, Mr. Schutt decided to take a horse and wagon, accompanied by a driver, and go across the country to Geneva, not doubting he should find Rulloff on the train. His theory proved correct. On the arrival of the train he looked through it, but did not see Rulloff; yet he went on by the same train and sent the driver back. At the next station Rulloff got off to take a drink of water, as he said, and coming back to get on the train, the two were in full sight of each other. This was a moment of excitement and doubt. Mr. Schutt questioned whether he should get off and endeavor to arrest Rulloff, but he thought it better to remain, and if Rulloff did not get on he could leave the train at any place. Now, on making a search of the train, Rulloff was found among the German emigrants. He seemed much annoyed at being discovered. Mr. Schutt said to him, "How strangely you have conducted!" and demanded to know why he did so. He replied that they acted so like fools at Ithaca that he would make them all the trouble he could by going where his wife was, and let them come on to see how he had fooled them. He then said he would go directly to where she was in company with the brother. On arrival at Buffalo the two remained during the night at the hotel. Mr. Schutt called for a room with two beds. Rulloff was so lame from his walk to Auburn that he could scarcely get up stairs, and entering the room he took off his stockings and showed his feet. They were blistered and very sore. He said he had run the whole distance from Ithaca to Auburn (not far from forty-five miles) in the night.

Early in the morning there was a boat going up the lake that would land at Ashtabula on the way to Madison. The two walked to the boat and went on board. There was an immense crowd, and Mr. Schutt worked his way through it, Rulloff following; there he escaped. When this was observed there was no time to search in the crowd or to get off. The wheels were already moving. Rulloff was not on board. Mr. Schutt was now satisfied that Rulloff was guilty. He studied upon Rulloff's movements, and made up his mind that Rulloff, being a German and speaking the German language, would come on with the emigrants. He ascertained that a boat with emigrants on board would be due in Cleveland on Sunday morning, and that he could go to Madison, make full inquiry, and then take stage and arrive at Cleveland ahead of the emigrant boat, the Wisconsin. At Madison nobody had heard of Mrs. Rulloff, and there was no such person as the man in whose care Rulloff's letter had been directed. Mr. Schutt had not expected any other result, but made the visit for satisfaction to himself and his friends. He rode all night, and reached Cleveland; the Sheriff procured a warrant of arrest against Rulloff; an officer was assigned to assist Mr. Schutt at the boat landing. Position was taken on high ground where the passengers could be watched, but Rulloff was not seen.

But at a dining saloon near by, behind a great dry goods box, Rulloff was discovered by Schutt and pointed out to the officer. Rulloff denied his name. Mr. Schutt directed his arrest and he was taken into custody. In the presence of officers Mr. Schutt informed Rulloff that on condition of receiving satisfactory information of Mrs. Rulloff proceedings would be stopped. He gave no information, but consented to return to Ithaca with Mr. Schutt as preferable to remaining in irons in Cleveland.

Mr. Schutt and Rulloff set out for home on a steamer, whose captain, a rough man with a great heart, had cordially promised to assist Mr. Schutt in guarding the prisoner. The officer who led Rulloff off to the boat accompanied him to the deck, as he said, to have a little talk with him alone. They had remained for some time, when Mr. Schutt grew somewhat weary and joined them. He found that Rulloff had so worked upon the credulity and sympathy of the officer, who, for his experience and ability, was named after "Old Hayes," that the officer, as he confessed afterwards, was about to permit him to escape. This was a remarkable instance of Rulloff's power. The officer admitted, with exhibition of much chagrin, on the occasion of a subsequent visit by Mr. Schutt to Cleveland, that he was thoroughly and completely deceived for the first time in his life, and he described minutely the manner in which Rulloff set about deceiving him. On going on the upper deck Rulloff immediately grasped his hand and said:—"My friend, it is all right; my wife and child are living. You see I am a poor devil. Look at me! My wife's family are wealthy and proud, and despise me only because I am poor. My wife loves me and I her, and we have concluded to leave her family and go where they will know nothing of us." Rulloff showed intense emotion, and the officer was so impressed with the feeling that he was honest and truthful and an injured man, that Mr. Schutt had some difficulty in convincing him otherwise, as the officer acknowledged. When the admissions were made the officer expressed his opinion of Rulloff in these words:—"I could carve him into mince meat; he is the basest wretch that lives."

Leaving Cleveland with the prisoner, a strong room was procured and Rulloff was locked in it. After the boat had passed out into the lake some ten or twelve miles—it was not to land until arrival at Buffalo—Mr. Schutt visited Rulloff's room; Rulloff asked if he could not go with Mr. Schutt to the upper deck and have a talk. Mr. Schutt assented; and sending Rulloff ahead of him, the two walked up. They seated themselves beside the pilot-house, and entered into a free conversation, in which Mr. Schutt, in earnest words, put the facts before him:—"You came into our family in poverty and distress; you were kindly, very kindly, received; in the end you have married my sister; and your conduct has been such as no mortal can account for, not even yourself. I was the last one to believe you guilty of murder. I am now entirely satisfied that you are guilty. What can you say for yourself?" This is the merest outline of the conversation, in which the entire history of Rulloff's connection with the family was brought out. Rulloff had no answer, except that he proposed to jump overboard. Mr. Schutt replied that that was perhaps the best way to conclude the matter. He added that he thought Rulloff too great a coward to do this, which proved to be the fact. "Now, sir," said Mr. Schutt, "I want you to go down to your room immediately. You may hope to get away, but you need give yourself no such comfort." He marched ahead of Mr. Schutt, and was again locked in his room.

At Buffalo the captain and his men guarded Rulloff while Mr. Schutt obtained a warrant from the police authorties. The court being in session he was constituted an officer, and formally took Rulloff into custody, though he had held him so far without authority. An officer was also assigned to assist. Rulloff was put on the train, and the officer took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs which had been given to Mr. Schutt to put on Rulloff's hands. Rulloff objected; he made an abject and piteous appeal to Mr. Schutt, but received reply that deceptions enough had been practised; that he must go to Ithaca without further chance of escape. The irons were put upon him. The passengers who came on the boat were in this car, and assisted in guarding the prisoner. The train arrived at Cayuga Bridge in the morning before daylight, and upon Rulloff's complaint that the irons galled his hands Mr. Schutt acceded to his request to remove them. Rulloff then proposed to walk at Ithaca with Mr. Schutt to the prison, but this was not accorded. As the omnibus in which Mr. Schutt and Rulloff were seated approached the Clinton House in Ithaca, the streets were instantly crowded with people.

The excitement in Ithaca was intense. What might have occurred if it had been permitted to grow, or a word of encouragement had been given, is a matter of speculation. Rulloff was taken in charge by the officers and removed to the jail.

HIS TRIALS.

Rulloff was tried, not for the murder of his wife, but for abducting his wife and child. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the Auburn State Prison. Before that term had expired an indictment was found charging him with the murder of his wife and child. No sooner had the keeper of the State Prison got through with Rulloff's services than the old sheriff of Tompkins county stood ready to grasp him again. He was taken back, tried on an indictment for the murder of his daughter, and found guilty.

A bill of exceptions was made by the prisoner, and, with his usual astuteness, he contended that having been found guilty of the abduction of his wife, he could not be tried for murdering her. The cause was argued on appeal before Justices Balcom, Mason, and Gray, of the Supreme Court. Each delivered an able opinion, but Justice Balcom differed with the other two, in holding that no person could be adjudged guilty of murder without the *corpus delicti* being fully proven. He said that, according to all the evidence that had been found, the child might still be living. In 1860 the case came up again before Justice Knox, who decided that no person could be either convicted or acquitted on a trial which was an application for discharge on habeas corpus, as was the case in the old trial. The prisoner here appeared as counsel for himself, as he had done before. He was sent back to jail, from which he finally freed himself, and started anew on his mysterious and guilty career.

During the trial for murder, a man named Richard K. Swift, of Chicago, came to Ithaca as a witness. By this man it was ascertained that Rulloff had been in Chicago in 1845, and had left some important evidence of his crime behind. It appeared that Rulloff had got short of money while in that city, and had pawned his trunk, the one he took from Ithaca. He got $25 on the trunk, and as he did not return, it was opened. In it was found a lot of books, one of them being a Hooper's Dictionary, marked E. H. Rulloff. There were also a lecture on phrenology and a lock of brown hair. Rulloff gave his name as John H. Reville to the pawnbroker. This testimony was afterwards very important in identifying the prisoner on the subsequent trial for the second murder.

HIS PURSUITS AFTER LEAVING THE PRISON.

After freeing himself from prison Rulloff appears to have devoted himself both to science and crime with renewed energy. While serving his sentence in prison he had such an influence over the jailers that he was allowed to take pupils, and one of them, the head jailer's son, he afterwards made the companion of his crimes. The poor boy was led away by the mature scoundrel, and finished his earthly course while aiding in the perpetration of the robbery which led to the murder for which Rulloff is now sentenced. On leaving the prison he organized a band of thieves and robbers, which operated very successfully for a time. He also pursued his philological studies, and in June, 1860, he appeared before an ethnological society in New York for the purpose of explaining a theory of language which he had invented, and which he claimed was the royal road to philological learning. He offered his manuscript to the society if he should receive in return the sum of $500,000. No purchaser, however, appeared.

THE FINAL ACT.

A portion of the robber band which Rulloff had organized commenced operations in Binghamton, N. Y., about August, 1869. This is a small inland city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with no public patrol either by night or day. Here three of the band, Rulloff, a man named Dexter, and young Jarvis, the jailer's son, attempted to rob a dry goods store on Court street, between Water street and the Chenango river, and in the attempt murdered one of the two clerks there employed, who slept upon and were guarding the premises.

At about 2:30 o'clock in the morning of August 17 the night clerk of the American Hotel heard the cry of murder, and ran into the street, meeting almost at the door one of the clerks in the employ of Halbert Brothers, named Gilbert S. Burrows, who was frightened or excited half out of his wit, and said that his fellow-clerk, Frederick A. Mirick, had been murdered. The man was so greatly disturbed that hardly anything coherent could be learned from him. As it happened, the Chief of Police (a leader with no followers) was sleeping at the hotel, and was instantly aroused. What was he to do? Here it was 2 o'clock in the morning; there was no regular police to be called out; men were all in bed, so he ran to Fireman's Hall, near by, and set the bells ringing.

The bells rang and rang, and soon men started from their beds and gathered at the hall, wondering what all the racket was about. There they learned the news, and instantly formed themselves into bands and went as pickets all about the neighborhood to prevent the escape of the villains who had done the hellish and almost unheard-of deed. Others went over to the store and there found the body of the murdered boy (he was hardly more than eighteen years old), lying on the floor, shot through the head, and weltering in blood. The room showed signs of a most terrible struggle; the tops of stools which had been torn from their stands in the desperate fight were scattered about the floor. There were marks of four bullets in the walls and upon the stairs leading to the place where the boys had slept; the back door was open and cut through with centre-bits. Silks and goods lay strewn upon the floor; but nothing was found of the villains save some bits, and a shoe peculiarly formed.

Throughout the night they searched. The rear of the store adjoined the Chenango river, and it was supposed that the murderers had entered and attempted to ford it, for it was shallow. But here there was no trace of them. Morning dawned, and never was there a more frightened village than Binghamton when the women and children heard the dreadful news. Business was forgotten, and save for the gathering crowds in the streets, where terrified women with pale lips whispered to each other of the dreadful night's work, where children cried and boys tried to look unterrified, one might almost have thought that the day was the Sabbath. The search continued for three days, traces being found here and there, but nothing more, till at last the bodies of two drowned men were found in the shallow river. The faces and bodies of both were battered and maimed, so that they were hardly distinguishable as those of human beings. The boys had dealt them many and heavy blows, and made as good a fight as ever men trained to yeoman battle had done. On these bodies were found burglar' tools and various other articles, showing plainly enough that they had done the work. The two were taken from the stream and laid on boards in a vacant lot, a little below the sidewalk, so that everybody might see them. That morbid curiosity, born of terror and horrible fascination, which leads men and women to crowd to such scenes, brought all the inhabitants of the city to the spot. Women crowded men and lifted their children in their arms, that they, too, might have it to tell that they had seen the murderers, whose flight from justice justice itself had arrested.

THE ARREST.

While the coroner's jury was sitting on the case of these bodies thus found, a man was arrested under most suspicious circumstances. While one section of the guards who had been stationed about the city were watching at night they saw this man lurking behind a train of cars, but when the train had passed they were unable to find him. A man who had seen the guards and mistaken them for a predatory party intent on robbing him of fruit, was sitting at his door at night watching them. He noticed a shadow more deep than was explainable under ordinary circumstances near some outhouses. He approached, pistol in hand, and dragged out an abject object crouching there. This man was Rulloff. Being summoned before the coroner's jury, he said that he had never seen the bodies of the drowned men before, nor had he the slightest notion who they were. He had adopted the plan of appearing as a simple, half-witted person.

Rulloff was permitted to depart, and certainly lost no time in doing so. But before he had left town he was identified by Judge Balcom as a man who, under the name of Edward H. Rulloff, had been tried by him some years before for some crime (at the coroner's inquest the man had given his name as George Williams), and the Judge said that if he was really Rulloff he would have a deformed foot. He was arrested again and brought before the coroner, but declined to answer questions put to him. Altogether, the inquest lasted about a month, and about fifty witnesses were sworn. Through the Judge's efforts he was held for trial.

THE FINAL TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

The trial was immediately commenced, but it was found very difficult to secure a verdict of guilty, because there was nothing but circumstantial evidence, and this was combatted very successfully by the more than keen prisoner, who aided his counsel very materially in the defense. The surviving clerk was able to identify the drowned robbers but not their companion Rulloff, nor could he say which of the three fired the shot. The evidence rested mainly upon the boot which fitted the deformed foot, Rulloff having lost a toe by frost. It had been noticed at the Coroner's inquest that the man always refused to let one foot be seen, continually putting one forward and keeping the other

Continued on the Seventh Page.

Continued From the Sixth Page.

in the background. Rulloff was identified as the companion of the two other men by a woman with whom they had boarded.

The line of defense adopted by the prisoner was one of the most subtle, novel, and remarkable on record, and withal one requiring the greatest assurance to propose to the consideration of a learned court. Their argument was that even if the prisoner did shoot the clerk, his crime was but manslaughter in the second degree, since it was committed to prevent the illegal killing of a man who had abandoned the design of committing a felony. With a refinement of subtlety which momentarily perplexed, even while it amused the court, Rulloff himself requested the judge to charge the jury that in itself the return of the two burglars merely to rescue their comrade, whose life was in danger, and who was calling for help, was a strictly legal and justifiable act.

But the flimsy pretexts of the defense did not avail. The judge with remarkable common sense ruled out all the false issues raised to confuse the minds of the jurors, and they, after deliberating nearly six hours, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It is said that when the verdict was pronounced there was not a single sympathizing face in the court room, and some even went so far as to clap their hands and express their approval in other ways, so strong was the feeling against him.

A motion for a new trial and a stay of the proceedings was made and argued, but was denied on the 12th of January, 1871, by Judge Hogeboom, who then pronounced the sentence of the court that Rulloff be hanged on the third of March in the Court House yard of the jail of Binghamton. The accused made no speech on receiving his sentence, but sat down and turned smilingly to his counsel, making some joking remark concerning it.

But even then the prisoner and his counsel did not cease their efforts. The Governor was besought in every way to interfere. He was first asked to respite, and afterwards more formally was asked to commute the sentence of death. This was refused.

A petition written by Rulloff himself, it is said, was then sent to the Governor, asking him to appoint a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* to make a report upon the mental condition of the prisoner. This request the Governor complied with, and the commissioners made a report showing the perfect sanity of Rulloff. This report was published in full a few days ago. The Governor on Tuesday last notified the counsel of the prisoner that he would not interfere in the execution, so that the doomed man then knew fully what he had to expect.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable look of the case, no effort or legal proceeding was spared to defeat justice. Not only was the customary farce of a motion for a new trial acted, but various other forms were resorted to.

An appeal was taken from the judgment of the lower court to the Supreme Court at Albany, but the decision of the latter was unfavorable. A writ of error to the Court of Appeals was then taken. Under this, success was so far obtained as to produce a postponement of the execution until after the day of sentence first fixed for March 3d, which, therefore, necessitated a repassing of the sentence for another date, should the writ not be sustained. The pretexts upon which the stay of proceeding was obtained were of the most flimsy character, and the counsel for the prisoner were not able to uphold them. After hearing the case patiently, the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals, given on March 28, was that the lower court repass sentence upon the prisoner. This was accordingly done, and the second sentence was given, fixing May 18.

Since his hopes have been gradually becoming more faint, Rulloff has made what he calls a full confession, in which he acknowledges his presence at the time of the murder for which he was convicted, but says that he himself did not do the deed. This assertion, however, considering the reputation of the man for truthfulness, must be taken with several grains of allowance.

Altogether the story of his career is one of the most remarkable that could possibly be imagined. It is said that when he was the leader of the robber band, he not only devised plans of robbery, but also plans of escape for his fellows when in custody, and even went so far as to appear himself in open Court in their defense, he having at one time entered the bar. In such cases his fine intellect was able to do them good service.

The moral of the recital is obvious. What could be more of a warning to those about to enter a life of crime than the end of this man, who, though possessed of the greatest learning and intelligence, was not able to evade the laws? Not one criminal in a thousand has the same advantages as this man, and yet it all availed him not. And then to think of the hardships which he has undergone in the pursuit of vice, none of which he would have had to suffer had the aim been virtue. His reward in life was penury, not wealth as he anticipated. If one-tenth of the skill and knowledge used in the bad practices had been used for good ends, he might now be respected, a happy and even a wealthy man. All his ingenuity served only to bring him at last where a common criminal would have arrived years ago. Such a warning to young men, and also to public educators who care only for the development of the mind to the neglect of the conscience, has not been heard of for many a day.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

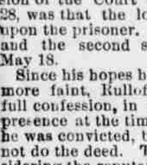
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH S. NATT, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH S NATT, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to

JOHN G. FORD, Administrator,
4 27 th 6t No. 304 CHESNUT St., Phila.



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Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 cod1 Opposite Girard Bank.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL WILLIAM CLAYTON

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Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	23,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727·97

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Union Mutual Insurance Company

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INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

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LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
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People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·75
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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

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John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·06

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,00,
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P '70 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
—$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	900,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	235,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,242
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	21,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

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WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc,
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·45 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 228 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12 30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·30, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7 30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·38, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Orelaud at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Orelaud at 6·30 a m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·05 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·25 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

10 A. M. train will run to Kennett till otherwise ordered

Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·06 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6 15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6 15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 10 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 15, 1871. Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

9·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPERANCE.

Important Convention in Concert Hall—All the Temperance Organizations in the State Represented—Ought there to be an Independent Temperance Party?

This morning at 10 o'clock, in Concert Hall, there assembled a State Temperance Convention composed of delegates from all the temperance organizations in the State of Pennsylvania.

The assembling of this body is in virtue of a resolution which was passed at a meeting of the Temperance State Executive Committee on the 3d of March last, and which provided that the chairman be authorized and directed to issue a call for said convention, to consist of delegates to be elected or appointed as follows:—Each State organization, such as the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, Grand Division Sons of Temperance, Grand Temple of Honor, State Temperance Union, or of any other regular temperance society, and each State religious organization, society, or association, each to send six delegates; county or district temperance or religious organization, such as District convention of temperance organizations mentioned above, each to send two delegates. The committee in their call say that "the keepers of drinking shops are thoroughly organized in every important city and town, and in some localities they are now openly and defiantly proclaiming their determination to wage unceasing warfare against temperance and religion throughout the State. At a meeting of German saloon keepers, infidels, and Sabbath breakers, held in the city of Scranton recently, money was raised and the formal declaration was made that they mean to resist the alarming increase of priestcraft and religious hypocrisy in America, and especially to oppose temperance in every form, and the so-called Young Men's Christian Association, whose chief object is to ruin the business of honest dealers in beer and liquor," etc. What shall we do to resist this Satanic drunkard-making power? What particular policy or plan do we need to promote the good cause of temperance throughout the State? Has the time come for direct political action, and if so, should we organize as a balance of power league or as an independent political party? These and other questions will come before the convention for its fair and impartial consideration.

At 10 o'clock an audience had assembled which filled about one-fourth of the hall. The programme announced that an hour would be devoted to religious exercises, which was accordingly done, Rev. Dr. Meredith, of the M. E. Church, leading in the same, and others participating in prayer, singing of psalms, and the reading of the Scriptures.

At 11 o'clock the convention was called to order by E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster, who explained the objects of the convention. Let us bear in mind, said the speaker, and keep it prominently in our memories, that we are now under a State and national disgrace in the process of drunkard-making by the laws. Let us bear in mind that we are to discuss the question that for the miserable pittance of thirty pieces of silver the Courts legalize the sale of a poison that sends its thousands of immortal souls yearly to perdition. We are all agreed that the license system is most infamous and disgraceful, and we are to discuss a plan by which this is to be removed.

The speaker had no plan to urge of his own. That was for the convention to decide. He had his own opinions on the matter, but he went there in a frank and impartial spirit, perfectly willing to yield any pet schemes of his own, if any other better were proposed. As far as he was individually concerned, he believed that the time had now arrived for entire, absolute, and unqualified prohibition. (Applause.)

General Wagner, with a view to the organization of the convention, then proposed as temporary Chairman Professor Wm. F. Weiers, of West Chester.

The motion was carried, and Professor Weiers advanced to the platform and thanked the convention. He made a few remarks on the importance of the questions to be discussed.

For temporary Secretaries Drayton S. Lewis and Louis J. Weichman were selected.

Messrs. George H. Hick, of Philadelphia, Charles Mason, of Bucks connty, and D. McGaugh, of Allegheny county, were chosen as a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee on organization consists of the following gentleman:—Messrs. E. H. Rauch, Lancaster, Chairman; General J. T. Owen, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Fisher, Scranton; Rev. Pennell Coombe, Philadelphia; General Bodine, Philadelphia; Benjamin Schofield and Rev. Mahlon B. Linton, of Bucks county.

The Committee on Organization retired for the execution of its business, and during their absence Rev. Mr. Turner, of this city, addressed the convention.

On motion of J. H. Jones, of Philadelphia, Rev. D. C. Babcock, of the New Hampshire Temperance Association, and J. N. Stearns, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, were invited to seats in the convention.

Rev. Mr. Babcock, on request, made a brief address, in which he presented some figures on the retail liquor traffic in States in which the prohibitory law is in operation, compared with those States in which the law is not enforced at all, or feebly so.

In the State of Maine, which has a population of 629,000, the retail traffic amounted last year to $8,257,015, while in New Hampshire, where it is feebly operative the amount sold last year was $12,629,175, while the population of the State is 318,000, and in the State of New Jersey, where there is no law at all, and which has a population of 672,000 souls, the liquor traffic amounted to $42,468,740.

The Committee on Organization here presented its report, with the recommendation of the following names for permanent officers of the convention. The names submitted were unanimously adopted. They are as follows:—

President—General Joshua T. Owen.

Vice-Presidents—Elijah Pennypacker, Chester; R. Rush Bradford, Beaver; W. J. Mullen, Philadelphia; James Beach, Lancaster; Seth Lukens, Montgomery; Dr. Griffith, Philadelphia; Rev. W. H. Fries, Dauphin; William W. Axe, Frankford; H. D. McGaw, Allegheny; Mary Seiders, Bucks; S. D. Lewis, Wilkesbarre; Rev. A. Ronothaler, Northampton; J. R. Fordham, Luzerne; Charles S. Massey, Lehigh; Hon. John Maren, Potter; Perry Marcy, Wyoming, and S. S. King, Perry county.

Secretaries—Drayton S. Lewis and Louis J. Weichman, of Philadelphia; Charles Mason, of Bucks; and R. H. swartz, of Armstrong.

The convention got into a temporary wrangle over a resolution offered by General Wagner, which provided that all resolutions offered be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and that no resolution shall be discussed immediately after its presentation unless the convention gives unanimous consent.

This resolution provoked the ire of J. V. Fenn, of Dauphin county, who said that he did not intend to be "crowded;" that the resolution was a palpable "gag." He offered an amendment, which allows a majority of the convention to permit the discussion of a resolution when offered.

General Wagner said that the gentleman from Dauphin had made a very unnecessary display of excitement. The resolution was not by any means intended to crowd or gag anybody. My experience in these bodies is that the business will be much facilitated by referring all resolutions to the committee and have them reported back. This plan has been adopted by every preceding convention, and it is a wise one, too, for it prevents a double discussion on every motion.

Mr. Fenn.—This convention has a right to discuss any motion at any time. My amendment provides that the convention has the say in the matter, and if it chooses to take up and discuss a resolution, why, I would like to know, who can object to it?

Dr. Longshore, of this city, was certainly opposed to the gag business. He did not insinuate that it was intended for a gag, but he was positive that it would operate as one. He had attended these conventions before, and he knew from experience that some resolutions were referred to the committee and never heard of afterwards, while other resolutions were duly reported. He was opposed in toto to the whole business, and he wanted to see the an endment of Mr. Fenn adopted.

The question on Mr. Fenn's amendment was put and carried by a large majority.

E. H. Rauch moved that a Finance Committee be appointed to wait on the delegates and receive contributions to defray the expenses of the meeting. Carried.

A resolution limiting all speeches to ten minutes was most thoroughly discussed, and after about seventeen speeches made thereon Mr. J. R. Sypher offered a substitute that a member can speak ten minutes twice on any subject, and longer if the convention unanimously allows him to do so. Adopted.

The Chair appointed Rev. J. F. Meredith, Horace J. Smith, and James V. Fenn on the Finance Committee.

General Wagner moved to appoint a committee of fifteen on resolutions.

The committee was not announced, and the convention adjourned to meet at half-past 2 o'clock.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Opening of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Religious Exercises—This Morning's Session—Election of Officers.

Last evening, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church commenced its annual sessions in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, northwest corner of Eighteenth and Filbert streets.

This body was first constituted in 1809. The present session of the synod is the forty-eighth. Seven presbyteries are represented, comprising delegates from the Eastern and Western States and Nova Scotia. Yesterday's session was opened with a discourse by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New York, who spoke from the 30th verse of the third chapter of St. John:—"He must increase."

He said that during the ministry of our Lord upon the earth the harvest of the world's redemption was reaped. Ignorance of the true character of Jesus Christ is one of the main obstacles to the prowess and triumph of Christianity throughout the world. The Bible, said the speaker, is now translated into a large proportion of the languages and dialects of the nations of the earth. The religion of the Son of God is going everywhere among the nations. The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters fill the sea. The Christ of prophecy and the Christ of history are identical. By-and-by He will be known over all the earth. Not only must He increase in the knowledge of mankind but in the number and spirituality of His voluntary subjects.

Our earth was never intended as a permanent residence for man, but God has appointed another locality somewhere in the universe. Our Saviour endured the cross, despising the shame, and is now set down on the right hand of God. The Church of Jesus Christ is God's witness for the truth.

At the conclusion of the discourse Dr. McLeod offered a prayer, after which the synod adjourned to meet at

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The synod reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The session was opened with prayer by the retiring Moderator, Rev. Dr. McLeod, which was followed by the reading of the minutes of the last session.

The following list of delegates was read:—

Northern Presbytery (New York)—Rev. W. J. McDowell, Rev. J. A. McLeod, D. D.; Rev. A. Thomson, Rev. N. Woodside, Rev. S. Moffett, Rev. J. Bowle, Rev. W. H. Reid, Messrs. Alexander Woods, S. B. W. McLeod, M. D.; James Stewart, Robert Steele, Thomas M. Stewart, James N. Gifford, James Sample, and James Stewart.

Philadelphia Presbytery—Rev. S. W. Crawford, Rev. A. G. Wylie, Rev. David Steele, D. D.; Rev. Matthew Galley, Messrs. A. S. McMurray, Alexander Kerr, James S. Martin, Robert Gray, William Biggerstaff, and James Stewart.

Pittsburg Presbytery—Rev. John Alford, Rev. Robert Stevenson, Rev. Joseph Moffett, Messrs. James Dickson, J. M. Imbrie, J. R. Truesdale, John Dickey, John M. Johnston, Robert McCorkle. Western Presbytery—Rev. Samuel Wylie, D. D., Rev. James S. Scott, Messrs. Henry Ervin, James McLaughlin, James Smiley, James Robb. Chicago Presbytery—Rev. S. R. Young, Rev. S. M. Ramsey, Messrs. Moses Shiwa, George Darling, Mr. George Stewart. Ohio Presbytery—Rev. William Wilson, D. D., Rev. J. F. Marton, Rev. J. Y. Boice, Messrs. Peter Gibson, William Cooper, James Lowden, Samuel Dallas. Eastern Presbytery—Rev. Alexander Clarke, D. D., Rev. S. Boyd.

The synod then went into an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The following nominations for Moderator were made:—Rev. A. Thompson, Rev. Samuel Boyd, and Rev. A. G. Wylie. A call of the roll resulted in the election of Rev. Mr. Thompson, who on taking the chair thanked the synod for the honor conferred, and said that he would throw himself upon the sympathies of the synod to overlook any incompetency on his part in presiding over the deliberations of the body. In conclusion he paid a high compliment to the ability and impartiality of the retiring moderator.

Rev. Dr. David Steele and Rev. Dr. McLeod, the retiring Moderator, were nominated for the office of stated clerk.

Upon a call of the roll Dr. McLeod was elected.

Dr. McLeod on taking the chair said that it was only with great reluctance, and with the distinct understanding that he would tender his resignation after the close of the present session.

The synod then went into an election for assistant clerk, whereupon a discussion ensued as to the presbytery from which he should be appointed. It finally resulted in the election of Rev. Mr. Nevin Woodside, of the Northern Presbytery, to the office named.

The minutes of the last session of the General Synod, held in Cincinnati, were then read and approved, after which the session adjourned to meet this afternoon.

THE OPENING OF THE POINT BREEZE PARK.—The regular opening of the Philadelphia Point Breeze Park will take place on next Wednesday, May 24, when the annual spring meeting will begin. On the first day there will be two races, the first for horses that have never started for purse, plate, or stake. The first prize of this race is $600. There have thus far been five entries. The second race of that day is for horses that have not trotted faster than 2:40. For this there have been three entries. On the second day there will be two races, and on the third day three, the last of which is open to all except Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid. The first prize of this race is $1500. The races will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. A band will be in attendance to perform between the heats, and a restaurant will be opened on the grounds. Vehicles will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Baltimore depot, Broad street and Washington avenue, every fifteen minutes during the day.

ACCIDENTS.—At 2 o'clock this morning Hugh McGinty, 48 years of age, was run over by a freight car on Market street bridge, and had both legs crushed. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

At about the same time, C. Billinghozier, captain of a boat lying at Pier No. 1, Port Richmond, fell through a hatchway and broke an arm.

Michael Bradley, aged 65 years, while walking on the new railroad between Gray's Ferry and Chester, had a leg broken by a stone which fell upon it.

CAPTURE OF PROFESSIONALS.—At 12 o'clock last night Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth district police, captured Martin Lewis, at the corner of Ninth and Locust streets, on the charge of being concerned in a number of robberies. When he placed his hands upon him Lewis dexterously transferred a chisel into the custody of a pal named Martin Lyman. The latter was then arrested, and the implement was found in his possession. There being a strong suspicion that they intended mischief, both were locked up for a hearing this afternoon.

ARRESTED AS BURGLARS.—George Flowers and John Smith early this morning, by the aid of a jimmy, forced their way into the cellar of the building at the corner of Eighth and Bennett streets, occupied as a saloon and dwelling by Henry Harnis. Here they were discovered by Officer Brennan and Private Watchman N. M. Thorp, who took them in custody and brought them before Alderman Kerr, who committed them.

ANOTHER COAL OIL LAMP DISASTER.—Last night, at 11¼ o'clock, Mrs. Mary F. Derbyshire, aged 25 years, and residing at No. 1643 Germantown road, attempted to blow out the flame of a coal oil lamp. The lamp exploded, setting fire to her dress and the furniture of the room. Besides the very serious injuries which she sustained, the household effects were damaged to the extent of $400.

CHERRIES AND COBBLE-STONES.—A young man eyeing a load of cherries at Fifth and Lombard streets, and believing his system was lacking the primates of matter contained therein, appropriated some of them to his masticators. Seeing the owner coming, he took to his heels, pursued by a torrent of cobble-stones, several of which struck him and brought him to terms.

THE PENALTY.—Two semi-intoxicated fellows, named Abraham Whartman and James Hays, assaulted a conductor of an Eleventh street car, while standing above Chesnut street. They were arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who held them to answer.

GIRARD AVENUE.

The Mayor Vetoes a Bill to Put More Market Sheds on it.

The following veto message was sent into Councils this afternoon:—

I return the bill entitled "An ordinance to authorize the erection of certain market houses on Girard avenue between Otis and Elm streets, in the Eighteenth ward," without my approval

Instead of increasing the number of market houses on the line of Girard avenue, I regard that it would be to the advantage of the city, as also the property holders and occupants on this spacious thoroughfare, were all the market houses and other obstructions entirely removed, the inclosed plots in the centre in its various sections done away with, and the avenue paved with some improved style of pavement from curb to curb. It cost the county of Philadelphia many years ago a vast sum of money to open Girard avenue, the western portion through private property, and the eastern portion by the widening of a street but 40 feet in breadth, then called Prince street, by absorbing 80 feet of private ground along its western line, thus making what was first called Franklin avenue and now Girard avenue 120 feet wide; and, as the public expenditure at that time was a large one the citizens and tax-payers were mainly reconciled to the outlay by the impression that the city would thus be in possession of a beautiful and spacious thoroughfare stretching clear across from the river Schuylkill in an easterly direction until it reaches Frankford road, and thence northeasterly, parallel with the other streets in that section, up to the limits of the built up portion of the city, then the upper boundary line of the incorporated district of Kensington. And there are those who even at this time look upon the market-houses erected in various parts of that avenue as a violation of the public faith so generally understood at the time of its opening, and an improper occupation of what ought to be and was intended as one of the grandest thoroughfares in our city.

Instead of this, it substantially reduces a 120-feet wide avenue to two small streets opposite the market houses, there being by actual measurement but 25 feet space between the line of the roofs and the curb of the footway on either side. Besides, the market houses at best are but unsightly structures, and it uniformly follows that after the market hours are over and the cleaning takes place, much refuse matter is washed out into the street on either side, there to decompose and fester, creating a most unpleasant and unwholesome exhalation, to the discomfort and injury of those who dwell in such localities.

The question as to the effect the construction of such buildings have upon the value of the property, has a sufficient answer in the difference in the public assessment between that portion opposite to which the obstructions are and that portion in which the avenue is free and paved from curb to curb. An objection also arises as expressed by storekeepers opposite to where market houses are now in operation, in that persons frequenting the market for purchase of articles for the table mostly enter them from one corner of the street, and only leave it when they reach the other, thus drawing away the stream of people from the sidewalks in the intermediate space, to the business damage of nearly all but those occupying the corner stores.

Again, the experience of the last few years has clearly shown that so far as the question of supplies of provisions is concerned market houses off of the line of the highways, or provision stores where the necessity of the same shows itself, and at about the same rate for material as obtains in the old market houses, do and always will spring up, and that, too, furnished with an abundance and variety sufficient to satisfy every demand. It has been argued that the spaces whereon it is proposed to erect these market houses are now frequently occupied with spare lumber and other material, and, therefore, it would be better to have them occupied with market houses than have them idle, or in their present condition. In answer to this, were the street cleared and paved as suggested, no such cause of complaint would arise.

Another and to my mind an exceedingly important thought is, that Girard avenue is of the same width as Broad street, and, intersecting it at right angles, leads off, one portion to our beautiful Park and the other nearly to the Delaware river, on the northeast portion of the city; and I regard it, that were all the market houses along its line, as also useless, unoccupied, curbed-in spaces now in portions of its centre, done away with, and the whole avenue paved with some improved style of paving, such as shall similarly obtain as regards Broad street, clear across from curb to curb, so as to make it, as it were, an angular extension of Broad street, Councils would do more for the advantage of the city and the residents and property-owners in that part of the city than can possibly be had by outlays for market houses and other obstructions, and thus having enhanced the value of property not only along its entire line but also in the immediate adjacent streets, such a return would be made to the City Treasury by increased revenue from taxation as would far exceed the rental received for the use of stalls in such structures, and fully justify the removal of all buildings now thereon.

For these reasons I return the bill for your consideration. Very respectfully,

D. M. FOX, Mayor.

THE P. F. D.

First Blunder of the New Department.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the hosiery and notions store of S. Kimmell, No. 437 Market street. The paid firemen were promptly on hand, and in a trice had two streams of water pouring into the third story, although the fire was in the rafters of the second floor, and did not cover a space of four square feet.

Captain McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol, who, with his men, was working to save the goods on the first floor, ran out and told the men who were running steamers Nos. 20 and 22, which were hard at work deluging the third story, that there was no fire there, but they disdainfully replied, "We have a Chief Engineer," and were heedless of his admonition. When Chief Engineer Johnson arrived and discovered the state of affairs, he ordered the hose to be taken out of the third story, and then with a well-directed stream the struggling flames were extinguished. All the goods in the second and third stories were drenched by this blundering zeal of a couple of P. F. D.'s, and where the damage ought not to have exceeded $1000, the owner experienced a loss that will hardly fall short of $15,000. His stock was valued at about $40,000. He had a running insurance of $50,000 on it, thus divided among the companies named:—

Atlantic, N. Y.	$10,000
Queen	10,000
Spring Garden	5,000
Reliance	5,000
Pacific	10,000
North America	10,000

MORALS.

The International Moral Science Association.

This morning the Mayor was waited upon by the Rev. Dr. Cather, of England, Rev. Dr. Newton, and others in reference to the coming meeting of the Moral Science Association in this city. He was tendered this letter, which with a favorable recommendation, he will submit to Councils this afternoon:—

To the Hon. D. M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia.—Dear Mr. Mayor:—The first and Constituent Congress of the American and International Christian Moral Science Association is intended to be held in this city on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of June. When it was proposed to be held in New Haven, the Governor at once offered the use of the Senate Chamber, the Mayor of the city the Council Chamber, and the President of Yale College the university buildings, for the sessions of the congress. It may appear suitable to you and the Select and Common Councils that a similarly honorable hospitality should be extended to the congress, now that it is decided to hold it in Philadelphia.

The sessions will only be in the forenoon. About one hundred members of the council are expected from various parts of the United States, and a delegation from the English Council as well; and as the object is to promote the elevation of the *morale* of the nations, and, internationally, of all people, we hope you will regard with favor the gathering proposed.

We are, dear sir,

Yours most faithfully,

RICHARD NEWLIN, Secretary.

No. 929 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, May, 1871.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Henry Mercer was before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., to-day, on the charge of manufacturing and dealing in counterfeit five-cent pieces. About $17 worth of money was found on the premises of the defendant. He was caught through the United States Secret Service this morning at his residence, No. 2408 Philadelphia street, where he had all the implements for the manufacture of the spurious coins. These pieces are cast in plaster of Paris moulds, and they are a very good imitation. The defendant was held in $2000 bail.

CRICKET.—The Young America and Philadelphia Clubs will play their return match at Germantown on to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock the game to be concluded on Saturday.

THE REFORMED CLASSIS OF PHILADELPHIA.—This morning the sessions of the Reformed Classis of Philadelphia were continued in Zion Church, Sixth street, above Girard avenue, by a union devotional service appropriate to Ascension day, in which all the city congregations joined. A sermon was delivered in German.

AIR-GUN SHOOTING.

Mysterious and Murderous Doings in New York.

The police seem to be unable to account, says the N. Y. *Post* of last evening, for the mysterious pistol shooting by which, during the past year or two, several persons in the prominent thoroughfares have been wounded, and many windows perforated. The latest case of mysterious pistol shooting occurred on Sunday afternoon, when a bullet, apparently fired from a building in Howard street, passed through one of the rear windows on the second floor of No. 440 Broadway, and drilled a hole through a pasteboard-box on the opposite side of the store. Who fired the bullet is at present a mystery, and the police have no clew likely to lead to his detection.

About two years ago two persons were wounded in a Third avenue car, near Tenth street, by a bullet or bullets, which came through the car window. The person firing the shot was never discovered. Shortly afterwards a man was severely wounded in one of his legs while walking on Broadway, near Canal street, in daylight. The bullet evidently was discharged from an air-gun, as no report was audible. On another occasion a bullet, fired by some undiscoverable person, entered the window of S. B. Chittenden's Broadway store, and wounded one of the clerks. Twice within a fortnight a lady living on Third avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, had a narrow escape from death. On both occasions she was sitting at a window fronting on the avenue, when a bullet crashed through the glass, within a few inches of her head.

More recently a bullet, discharged in the same mysterious manner, passed in uncomfortable proximity to Inspector Dilks as he sat in the Inspector's office at Police Headquarters. Every effort was again made to discover the perpetrator of these outrages, but in vain. Two cases of a similar character have occurred within the past few weeks. In both cases the bullet entered an open window, and in one case an old woman was slightly wounded in the breast, while in the other a man had a narrow escape from injury.

Both these cases occurred in the neighborhood of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fifth street. In addition to the above-mentioned cases, numerous windows of cars and stages have been broken by these mysterious air-gun bullets, and the police are fairly puzzled. The evidence is clear that the bullets proceed from air-guns, but the police confess themselves unable thus far to fathom the mystery surrounding the identity of the miscreants who thus wantonly assail human life.

GENUINE RED MEN.

Indians on Their Way to Washington.

Yesterday morning, among the arrivals at the Union depot, via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, was a party consisting of six Indian chiefs, an Indian agent, and three interpreters, on their way from Indian Territory to the national capital, which they will visit at the invitation of President Grant. The party comprises Little Raven, Powder Face, and Bird Chief, Arrapahoe chiefs; Little Robe and Stone Calf, Cheyenne chiefs; Buffalo Good, Wachito chief. Mr. Mohlen Stubbs, Indian Agent; J. S. Smith, Philip McKrnser, and Edward Gay, interpreters. The party stopped at the depot, and in the afternoon visited prominent objects of interest in this locality, under the escort of Mr. Felix R. Brunot, who made the acquaintance of these notables last summer. In the evening they assembled at the residence of Mr. Brunot, where, in company with several prominent gentlemen, they partook of supper. They subsequently had a talk with Mr. Brunot on Indian affairs, and later in the evening took the train for Washington.—*Pittsburg Commercial, last evening.*

25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.
LATOUR OLIVE OIL,
A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.
Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tnstu4 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Cousty's East End Grocery.
EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.
Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden.
Orders solicited at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 9thsturp Below Chesnut, West Side.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER,
DRY AND IN SYRUP,
Of the best quality, for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 13 thsm3m PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

THE MURDERER RULLOFF.

Particulars of the Execution.

The Erie English Shares

Conviction of Dr. Evans.

The Foster Murder Trial

The Week's Customs Receipts

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Particulars of the Execution of the Murderer Rulloff.

BINGHAMTON, May 18.—At precisely 11·38 this forenoon, Edward H. Rulloff was hanged in the yard of the Binghamton Jail, for the murder of Frederick A. Merrick, on the 18th of August, 1870. He died with the same firmness he has exhibited from the hour of his arrest.

His Last Night

was somewhat restless, and he slept but little. At 6 this morning he was removed to a room on the second floor of the jail, so that he might not see the final preparations. This room had a window opening upon a hill outside, on which hundreds of people were gathered at an early hour, and he frequently during the morning exhibited himself at this window, and was seen by the multitude, but was in no way discouraged by the publicity. Many incidents which happened during the five hours he was there showed him to be as good as his word, and that he would

Die as He Had Lived,

without whining.

At 10·20 he was requested to present himself to be dressed for the final scene, but he did it himself, declining all assistance. Meantime those holding permits to enter the yard—about two hundred—were admitted, and placed in order.

At 11 20

The Condemned Entered the Yard,

attended by Sheriff Martin, Sheriff Root, of Tompkins, and Deputy Sheriff Brown. The prisoner

Walked Without Support

under the noose, which, having been arranged, Sheriff Martin read the death-warrant, which occupied some minutes. He then asked Rulloff, "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be carried into effect?"

The prisoner answered in a natural voice, "Not anything." The Sheriff then asked if he desired any further delay, and received a negative reply by a shake of the head of the condemned. All this time the prisoner was standing unsupported, and gave

No Sign of Emotion

except a gentle swaying of the body. At 11·35 the signal was given and he was

Pulled Up with a Tremendous Force,

but the neck was not broken. The instant the body settled down upon the rope, the spectators were horrified by seeing his

Right Hand Naturally Raised and Thrust into the Pocket of the Pantaloons.

There was no other movement except a slight muscular contraction; and after hanging fifteen minutes, the heart ceased to beat. Death was caused by strangulation. The body will be buried by the Sheriff beside that of the burglars Jarvis and Dexter, in the Potter's field.

The Erie Ring.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Nothing can be ascertained with certainty as to Erie matters, but there is general suspicion on the street. The Erie Ring, thinking they will have to return their 30,000 shares to the English holders, are now trying to purchase them as they have been quietly thrown on the market. The natural consequence of an increased demand is a rise in the price of that stock.

The Notorious Dr. Evans Convicted of Manslaughter.

In General Sessions in the court this morning the jury in the case of the notorious Dr. Lookup Evans rendered a verdict of assault on Ann O'Neill and attempted manslaughter in the second degree. District Attorney Sullivan called for the full penalty on Evans, as a man who for years had led a life of infamous criminality. Judge Bedford expressed astonishment at twelve men, supposed to be intelligent, remaining out all night after such clear evidence.

From eight years' experience in that Court he believed Evans the most consummate villain ever convicted there. He hoped all professional abortionists would take heed; that neither their ill-gotten gains or alleged great influence would avail them in that court. His Honor then sentenced Evans to three years and six months in the State Prison with hard labor, the full penalty.

The Foster Murder Trial.

Another juror was obtained this morning in the Foster murder trial, making the tenth.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Horace Greeley in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The American Union Club entertained Mr. Greeley last night. Mr. Greeley made a speech, in which he said: This is my first visit to the South. I come here with a heart devoted to the good of all the people. They are not my enemies now, who were six or eight years ago. I bear hatred to no one.

He believed the best men should occupy the best places, without any reference to bygones. The Devil which necessitated the exclusion of some men from the ballot-box no longer exists. He opposed disfranchisement as no longer a necessity. There would not be a Ku-klux in the land now if there had been general amnesty five years ago. I would have united the people, and healed the wounds produced by the war. For that he had struggled, and a time was not far distant when every American would have his fair say at the ballot-box, and the majority rule.

Suicide.

L. F. Rogers committed suicide by shooting himself. The cause is supposed to have been ill health and pecuniary embarrassment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day, $381,228.

Subscription to the New Loan,

$250,000.

Customs Receipts

for the week ending May 6,

New York	$2,544,738
Philadelphia	248,745
Boston	427,127
Baltimore	309,959
Total	$3,530,550

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices from the Domision.

Opposition to the Treaty

The Foster Murder Trial.

Nominations by the President.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Opposition to the Treaty of Washington.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 18.—Public feeling in New Brunswick still runs high against the treaty. In the Legislative Assembly the Attorney-General moved a series of resolutions in opposition to the treaty, declaring that with no definition of the existing rights and duties of the citizens of the respective countries, it proposes to substitute unlimited dangerous concessions for valuable privileges.

The resolutions maintain that no equivalent is offered for free admission to Canadian fisheries, and as for reciprocity in fishing, that is a barren and delusive exchange. He contended that the proposed money compensation is erroneous in principle and impracticable in execution, and fails to secure full commercial intercourse, as under the old reciprocity treaty, which he asserted to be the only fair exchange. The hope is expressed that the Canadian Parliament will not ratify the treaty, but will still carry out its policy of protecting the fisheries.

The Attorney-General delivered a long and able speech in support of the resolutions, contending that Canadians should stand up for their rights. He argued that the commission could not fairly estimate the value of the fisheries of two countries. The award would not be just, because in the section providing for the appointment of a commission a clause had been inserted stating that the United States did not admit that they had received any advantages in excess of Canada.

He indignantly repelled the idea that the provinces be forced into annexation by treaty, and said of the mother country, "Though she should slay me, yet will I trust in her." The Attorney-General was frequently loudly applauded.

He was followed by members of the opposition, all speaking in support of the resolution and against the proposed treaty. There is no doubt the resolutions will pass both houses without a dissenting voice.

The fishermen of the Bay of Fundy are alarmed and indignant. Steps are being taken for holding a public meeting.

Intelligence from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island represents a similar state of the public feeling prevailing there.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Lease.

TROY, May 18.—The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad was leased this morning to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Bids for Gold, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The bids for gold to-day were $5,910,000, and the awards $2,000,000 at 11·90½@12.

The "Erie" Troubles.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Post* says:—"We have ascertained from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that the Erie Railway Company have, in a word, cancelled $3,000,000 of new stock, about which the notice was given to the Stock Exchange some time ago, and of course withdrawn their application for registration of the same with the trust company."

Insurance Company Investigation.

Insurance Superintendent Miller reports officially, after a thorough investigation, that he is satisfied that the condition of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is such as to entitle it to the confidence of the policy-holders and public.

The Foster Trial.

The eleventh juror has been obtained in the Foster case, and the panel is now exhausted. The Court has adjourned till to-morrow morning, when a new panel will be ready to select the remaining juror from.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations to-day:—Commodore B. F. Sands to be Rear-Admiral; Captain Reed Werder to be Commodore; Captain Stephen D. Trenchard to be Commodore; Commander Edward Barrett to be Captain; Alex. F. Magruder to be Assistant Surgeon: William H. McDowell, do.; M. D. Jones, do.; First Assistant Engineer David Smith to be Chief Engineer; Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois, United States Consul at Singapore; Rev. Charles B. Boynton, Recorder in General Land Office; William Harmon, of Vermont, Consul at St. John's, Canada; Jas. R. Partridge, of Maryland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil; Wm. A. Pile, of Missouri, Minister Resident at Venezuela; Willard Warner, of Alabama, Governor of New Mexico; Franz Sigel, Collector of Internal Revenue for Ninth District of New York.

Evening Cable Quotations.

LONDON, May 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account. Bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 63d.; Lard, 53d.; refined Petroleum, 9@9½d.

LONDON, May 18—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £760,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—5 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady: Uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales of cotton on ship named at New Orleans at 7¾d. for middlings. Sales of cotton to-day 12,000 bales; for export and speculation, 4000 bales.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.)

EVANS.—On the afternoon of the 17th instant, ELIZA ALLEN, wife of Samuel R. Evans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1017 Green street, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthstsp